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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

**The Weather.**  
The weather forecast for Saturday and Sunday:  
Saturday—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; colder Sunday; north winds.  
Sunday—Cloudy Saturday and probably Sunday; fresh southeast winds.  
Tennessee—Partly cloudy Saturday, with colder in extreme western portion; Sunday fair and colder; northeast winds, becoming northwest.

## THE LATEST.

The civil ceremony of the marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Miss May Palmer was performed in Nice yesterday by United States Consul Van Buren, who acted by permission of President Roosevelt. Considerable trouble was experienced with the French marriage code, and Mr. Depew was forced to appeal to Washington to get matters straightened out. An Associated Press cable says there will be two religious ceremonies to-day, one in a Catholic church and the other in an Episcopal church.

The body of Nellie Cropsey, who had been missing for five weeks, was found in the river yesterday near her home at Elizabeth City, N. C. The coroner's jury decided that the girl was murdered, and recommended that James Wilcox be held pending further investigation. Wilcox is in jail.

In the Pettit-Yewell majority contest at Owensboro, Circuit Judge Owen decides that the questioned ballots must be submitted for inspection of the commissioners appointed to take part in the case. Any ballots not agreed upon by the commissioners are to be submitted to the court.

President Roosevelt is said to have refused the hospitality of white Republicans during a hunting trip in Virginia, and dined with a negro in his cabin. The negro, who is said to have an unsavory reputation, subsequently went to Washington and was given a Government position.

The question of whether the L. and N. railroad is compelled to change the consignment while live stock is en route was involved in the argument of alleged contempt, that charge being brought against the railroad company by the Central Stock Yards Company.

A plan for the reorganization of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company advanced by the directors involves the formation of a company with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and the transfer of control of the system to the American Telegraph and Telephone Company.

President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, has been examining the plants in Berlin, and, though no offers have been received by the more important concerns, it is believed the trust hopes to acquire German factories.

In a fight between a detachment of eighteen men of Company E, Ninth Infantry, and a force of bolomen at Dapado, Island of Samar, a Sergeant, a Corporal and five private soldiers were killed. The bolomen were finally repulsed.

A well producing a fine quality of illuminating oil and having an estimated capacity of 200 barrels a day was brought in yesterday on the banks of Wolf river, about ten miles from Jamestown, Tenn.

Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin says the prosecution in the Jim Howard murder case will be ready for trial at the January term of the Franklin Circuit Court and will insist upon a trial.

In a battle between Colombian regulars and a body of revolutionists, 400 men were killed. The battle lasted seventeen and a half hours. The Government forces were victorious.

It is understood that Messrs. George H. Alexander, Ed. Maglemy, Jr., and Allen E. Smith will be named by Mayor Grainger to change the ward boundaries of Louisville.

The British lost ten men killed and fifteen wounded in the Boer ambush near Beersdorp, Orange River Colony, December 21. The Boer loss is not known.

Several post-office inspectors will leave Washington to-day for Havana to attend the trial of Charles F. W. Neely, which begins January 2.

The Bradstreet Company yesterday issued a statement denying the rumors regarding the alleged change in the ownership of the company.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Company yesterday declared a dividend of 3 per cent. This is the first dividend declared since 1884.

Germany will probably blockade the ports of Venezuela and attempt to starve the Government into a settlement.

United States Senator William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Camden.

The battleship Missouri will be launched to-day at Newport News, Va.

Gen. Alger's condition last night was favorable for his complete recovery.

The differences between Chili and Argentina have been adjusted.

## TOP NOTCH

Of Business Recorded In  
Year 1901.

RECORD-BREAKING PERIOD.

Wonderful Showing In a  
Trying Time.

HEAVIEST BANK CLEARINGS.

ESTIMATED THAT THEY WILL  
EXCEED HIGHEST FIGURES  
BY ONE-FOURTH.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

New York, Dec. 27.—The annual review of American trade, finance and industry, prepared by Bradstreet's and given publicity to-day, declared 1901 to be a "record breaker" among the five succeeding years of commercial expansion enjoyed by the United States. Its pre-eminence, the review stated, was all the more notable because it suffered from a combination of happenings that in a normal year would have proved depressing if not disastrous. Enumerated in the latter were the machinists' and steel strikes, the stock panic of May, the failure of several imprudently managed combinations, the efforts of some combinations, including that in copper, to fix prices, the shortage in corn, cotton and oats, and the assassination of President McKinley. Summarizing the general situation the review said:

Briefly summarized, the year has seen transacted an aggregate of general business, as reflected in bank clearings, far in excess of any preceding period; has witnessed stock speculation, rampant beyond the dreams of old-time brokers, checked and curtailed by one of the sharpest stock panics in history; and yet with a remarkable minimum of disturbance of general financial operations; has witnessed general industry and production grow steadily, until new and larger figures were needed to express the outputs of coal and ore and iron and steel and leather and lumber and a host of other branches; has seen the freight transportation facilities of the country, strained to the breaking point, prove insufficient to handle the volume of business offered; and, finally, has witnessed a volume of holiday business passing all previous bounds, both on the quantity and quality.

A Few of the Broken Records.

From the standpoint of the present estimates the clearings this year will exceed the highest records of preceding years by one-fourth. Gross railway earnings have increased 12 per cent, and net returns have gained 10 per cent, over the best preceding year. Pig iron production will be not far from one-seventh larger than the heaviest ever before recorded. Shoe production and shipments, and, therefore, presumably, leather production, show an increase of a gain in one production and shipments were never before equalled; certainly late shipments were never so large. Anthracite coal production will be 10 per cent, larger than last year and 5 per cent, heavier than the record. The bituminous production promises as heavy a gain over past years. The volume of exports has been helped by low cost of material and good demand for clothing. All the returns are not so favorable. There has been a loss in money in cotton for the South this year, a margin of profit in manufacture has been reduced, and in New England, the agricultural interest has been hurt by heavy advances in farm products, which have done much to counter-balance reductions in yield. Exports of iron and steel, and in this respect being largely textiles, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products.

Business Disasters.

The failures for the year were placed at 10,775, with aggregate liabilities of \$130,000,000 and assets of \$60,000,000. As to this showing, the reviewer said: "This is a gain of 80 per cent, in number over 1890 and of nearly 12 per cent, over 1899, but back of that year comparisons cannot be made, for the record has not been gained relatively so heavily as shown by the fact that they are only 2.4 per cent, larger than in 1890. In only three of the past thirteen years, in fact, were liabilities smaller than they were this year. A point often lost sight of is that there is a constant tendency for new individuals, firms and corporations in business each year, and this alone furnishes a basis for the recording of numerous successful ventures. There are now 322,000 people in business in the United States, a gain of 10 per cent, over a decade ago, an increase of 16 per cent, but failures have only increased 5 per cent, over a decade ago, and liabilities are only 20 per cent, larger. A continuing unfavorable feature is the small per cent, of assets to liabilities. It is only 46.4 per cent, this year as against 52.2 per cent, a year ago and 52 per cent, in 1890 and 1898.

Prices.

As to prices the review said: "Wheat has reached the highest point since 1895, corn and oats are higher than in the last year, and other grain has sympathized. Food products, as a whole, are higher than in the general price boom of 1898, while manufactures are lower, notably in the case of textiles, leather, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products. Prices as a whole are 8 per cent, lower than in February, 1900, and December, 1899, but are higher than in any year from 1893 until the third quarter of 1896. If other products follow the lead of food products, as it is not unusual, a further advance of the former is not unlikely. Iron and steel prices seem to lead in this latter day advance, but the other metals have broken

## PRESIDENT TAKES DINNER WITH NEGRO, REFUSING THE HOSPITALITY OF WHITES

His Host, Who Bears An Unsavory Record In Virginia, Goes To Washington and Is Given a Government Position.

Washington, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The White Republicans of Stafford county, Va., did not feel kindly toward President Roosevelt, and they give their reason for their feelings. It is this: When the President came among them a few weeks ago for some field sport, in the way of hunting, they met him and extended all the courtesy to make his stay pleasant and successful. The President, however, refused their courtesies and went off hunting with a negro named David Lukam. He was with

Lukam all day, and in the evening took dinner with him in his cabin. Whether Lukam shared a seat at the table or waited upon the President is not known. It is only known that the President shared his roof and board, and that Lukam bears an unsavory record in the vicinity where he lives. Subsequently the hunt Lukam came to Washington and was given a Government position. These facts came to the Courier-Journal correspondent from a reliable source.

## CABINET

Changes Will Occur As Predicted.

HAY TO QUIT ABOUT MARCH.

SECRETARY WILSON TO REMAIN FOR PRESENT.

BOREING MAY SEEK HONOR.

In Kentucky Investigating Prospects For Securing Republican

NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

Washington, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Cabinet changes contemplated are exactly as stated by the Courier-Journal correspondent in these dispatches a week ago. Secretary of State Hay will resign about March 1, and he will be succeeded by Secretary Root. Secretary Long, of the Navy, will go out in January. Former Senator Wolcott will be a member of the Cabinet before the 1st of March. Hitchcock, of the Interior, will go. Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, for the present will remain.

Boreing May Seek Senatorial Nomination.

Representative Boreing may allow his name to go before the Republican caucus at Frankfort for the senatorial nomination. The announcement that Col. Dave Colson, of Bell county, would spring forward for Bradley's name in the caucus indicates that Senator Deboe will have opposition, which may result in a compromise candidate being necessary. Representative Boreing's friends claim that as his district furnishes the Republican membership of the Legislature he is the logical selection for the caucus. It is claimed that Judge Boreing can control all the legislative votes in his district with the exception of Colson. Judge Boreing is now in Kentucky looking over the field. In case he decides not to enter the race his strength will probably go to Senator Deboe.

Deboe Likely To Indorse Buckingham.

Two members of the Kentucky Legislature are deeply interested in the settlement of the post-office fight at Paintsville. J. E. Buckingham is the postmaster. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee and is after Senator Deboe's indorsement for another four-year term. A sis away from them and copper, lead and tin are weakening, the result of failures of industries attempting to control production. Food products, largely imported, like coffee and sugar, have reached low-water marks on the large production. In summarizing the foreign trade the review declared that there had been a falling off in the demand abroad for American iron, steel and copper, a loss in profits in cotton exports owing to the decline in prices, a sharp drop in the price of wheat and oats, phenomenal wheat shipments and larger shipments of animals and provisions.

Slight Falling Off In Exports.

Exports were estimated at \$1,435,000,000, or 1 per cent, less than the record of last year. This calculation treated Porto Rico and Hawaii as American territory. As to imports, the review declared: "Imports have gained slightly—they will aggregate about \$2,000,000,000, a gain of 2.5 per cent, over 1900, leaving the balance of domestic exports over imports not far from the record of the year. The largest excess in the country's history.

The review stated that the activity in transportation was unprecedented.

The Future.

The outlook was treated in conclusion as follows: "Many elements of strength and some of the opposite character present themselves to view. The quietness of export trade, checked by relatively higher prices here and lack of new demand abroad, particularly in Germany, which country is reported selling iron and steel products below cost, are obstacles to increased shipments by the country. On the other hand, English trades advisers are rather better, and the predicted early suspension of hostilities in South Africa and the resumption of large gold shipments from that section are favorable features presenting themselves. Europe apparently must buy our wheat and cotton freely, particularly iron and steel, and continues the need of a foreign outlet is not regarded as pressing. If only a portion of the recent conference of capital and labor materialize, industrial peace, and through this sustained commercial good feeling and prosperity, will have been powerfully furthered.

## WASHINGTON AUDIENCE APPLAUDS SCHLEY.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Rear Admiral Schley and former Secretary of the Navy Herbert appeared at a box at the new National Theater to-night to see James K. Hackett in "Don Caesar's Return." It was the first time the Admiral had been in a public place here since the verdict of the Court of Inquiry. The house was crowded, and when the Rear Admiral appeared he was given an ovation, the applause lasting several minutes.

ter of Representative Stafford wants the place, as does the wife of Senator Kirk. Senator Deboe will probably indorse Buckingham for reappointment as the best way out of the difficulty. He will not, however, reach a final decision in the matter until the Republican caucus meets in Frankfort and ballots for the "empty honor."

Capt. Penny Overpaid.

It rarely occurs that Uncle Sam comes off second best in a financial transaction, but according to a decision rendered by the Controller of the Treasury today Capt. William B. Penny, of Stanford, Ky., late of the Sixth volunteers, was overpaid \$472.13 during the Spanish War. The error arose in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, who certified to Penny the above amount which had already been paid him.

Chairman Mercer, of the Public Building and Grounds Committee, is the most popular member of the House spending the holidays in Washington. This in a measure is accounted for by \$30 odd bills which are pending before his committee from nearly that many members of Congress. Mr. Mercer will call a meeting of the committee early in January to begin the work of framing a bill.

Civil Service Prosecutions.

It is understood here that District Attorney Hill, of Louisville, has received from the Department of Justice within the past few days the evidence of civil service violations in the Fifth internal revenue district for prosecution. The claim is made at the Civil Service Commission that such a case is a strong one and it will be difficult for the grand jury to ignore it.

Prompt Pay For Rural Carriers.

The Louisville post-office has been made the center of disbursements for rural free delivery carriers in Kentucky. Heretofore the carriers have been paid by check from Washington with the result that there has been a delay of three or four days. Under the new system the carriers receive from Postmaster Baker their salaries on the regular Government pay days.

Gen. Miles can well afford to "grin and bear it." He is a soldier, a gentleman and a fighter, and never hits under the belt.

Maclay or any other Federal employee is a fool that does not know that the President is supreme in governmental affairs and can remove whom he pleases.

The fact that they had a cake walk at the White House the other night and that Booker Washington was absent is a matter of comment here in public circles.

NOT TO SUCCEED WILSON.

Positive Denial of Story That Coburn Will Enter the Cabinet.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The Cabinet met as usual to-day, but no business was transacted. The session was occupied in the exchange of holiday reminiscences.

The most positive denials are given of the story published to-day that D. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, is to succeed Secretary Wilson. When the fact that Gov. Shaw had accepted the tender of the Treasury portfolio was made public the announcement was made that Secretary Wilson would remain in the Cabinet, and to-day the same statement was reiterated at the White House in the most emphatic manner. The President is anxious that Secretary Wilson should remain, and the Secretary himself has informed the President that he would be glad to do so.

CHANCE FOR RECOVERY OF GEN. ALGER.

Condition Is Favorable and He Continues To Improve.

Detroit, Dec. 27.—Gen. Alger's condition to-night is favorable to a complete recovery. No change is noticeable except that he continues to improve slowly.

## PROSPECTORS

At Work In Dickson County, Tenn.

CLEANING OUT OLD OIL WELLS.

FRESH CAPITAL PUT TO WORK IN ABANDONED COUNTRY.

PROSPECTS ARE VERY GOOD.

Tract Lies On a Direct Line With the Kentucky and Pennsylvania Territory.

IN HART COUNTY, KY., FIELD.

White Bluff, Tenn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Eight or ten miles from here in an isolated section of Dickson county, Tennessee, men have been drilling for oil for thirty years. It is the same old story that a dozen counties in Kentucky have to tell of crude and useless operations. This is not meant to condemn the territory, as it is prospectively good. Whatever may be done in Dickson county in the future may be considered a part of the Kentucky development, unless the line should extend further south, sufficiently to allow Tennessee to share honors. Between the north-east and southwest terminals of this field, which is on the extreme northeast line of the Pennsylvania field, there are spots marked by shallow oil that superficial experiments have uncovered, notably those of the Glasgow field, which bears a little bit to the west.

White Bluff is the nearest approach to the possible territory of Dickson county, though between here and Charlotte the county seat, and north and northeast of there, as well as west, there is some good looking country that has not been much looked over by prospectors. Any part of an inclosure taking in the villages of Charlotte and Dull and the waters of Strong's branch, Sulphur fork, Johnson's creek, Sugar Camp branch and Jones' creek, and its tributaries ought to be just as safe drilling as the immediate vicinity of operations, which are seven miles from the headwaters of Jones' creek on Brown's farm.

Curious Record.

The record of operations on this farm could be framed as a curio. Wells have been drilled every few years by local companies for the best part of half a century. Mr. Brown, now a very old man, was in his prime when work began upon his farm that promised to make him rich, and the sons are now as strong in hope as their father was years ago.

Ten wells have been drilled for Mr. Brown by as many different people. The result was the same in each—a little oil of good grade. Each successive operator sunk his well about as close to the one that was drilled before as he could get without actually getting into the same hole. These are two wells of a century. Mr. Brown, now a very old man, was in his prime when work began upon his farm that promised to make him rich, and the sons are now as strong in hope as their father was years ago.

One would think from these drilling operations that the only purpose in drilling was to get oil enough to look at. This object having been accomplished in each case another well was drilled to get out more oil of the same grade. Nothing was ever done with the oil except to let it stand in the hole and dip it up to show visitors.

Operations Renewed.

There has been a little revival of operations in Dickson county in the last six months. As usual the scene of the revival is the Brown farm, and, as usual, the base of operations is in the thick cluster of Brown wells.

Mr. Benedict, son of one of the firm of Benedict Bros., wealthy lumbermen of Nashville, is at work there for a company organized by himself. Its first well is drilling, and by the arrangement with Mr. Brown this company acquired the rights to all the old wells on the farm. Mr. Anderson, a drilling contractor from Pennsylvania, is the drilling contractor here.

Efforts have been made to clean out two of the old wells and start them to pumping on a jack after the new well is brought in, assuming that it will be as good, or better, than the rest. One of the wells that they tried to clean has been finally abandoned after a month's work. It was said to have got its oil at 565 feet and it was the intention to clear the debris below that mark and shoot it. Work had to be stopped when 525 feet was reached. The hole was full of metal, bolts, sucker rods and general junk that had been thrown in by boys, and they could not get out any more oil.

The other well has been cleaned out, and the firm expects it to make a few barrels a day. Mr. Brown believes this was a good well when it was drilled, thirty-odd years ago. He believes it would have made twenty-five barrels. It was doubtless the best one of the group.

Cut-throat Contracts.

It is said to be the contract between Mr. Brown and the operating company that the company is to drill two wells on his farm within a year or forfeit. The original contract expired and the company received a little extension. It is also said that the company forfeits its privileges when it stops work. Such a (Concluded On Second Page.)

## DR. DEPEW HAS TROUBLE IN GETTING MARRIED IN FRANCE

Appeals To Washington and the President Authorizes the American Consul At Nice To Perform the Civil Ceremony—To Be Wedded Twice More To-day.



MRS. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Nice, Dec. 27.—[Special Cable.]—The stars and stripes floated over the American consulate and three smart carriages at the door were the only outward signs that the civil marriage of United States Senator Depew and Miss May Palmer was proceeding there at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony, which was entirely private, except for the presence of the witnesses and relatives, occupied only ten minutes. It took place in Consul Van Buren's private office, the shutters of which were closed. Bright lamps were burning in the office, and a silk American flag was spread over a table. Mr. Van Buren officiated under a special license signed by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Depew's witnesses were James Gordon Bennett and Count de Sers. The bride's witnesses were her brother-in-law, Baron von Andre and Baron de Cantaloupe. The only others present were Vice Consul Platt, the bride's mother, Countess Sers and Baroness von Andre. The bride looked young and pretty. Senator Depew looked ten years younger than he actually is. He was smart and trim and in high spirits. He donated substantially to the Consular charity fund. The American church here is being decorated for the religious ceremony to-morrow.

APPEALS TO WASHINGTON.

Permission Given For Consul General Gowdy To Perform the Ceremony.  
New York, Dec. 27.—A Washington telegram to the Sun says: "When the State Department officials learned to-day that Senator Depew and Miss Palmer had been married at Nice they breathed a fervent sigh of relief."

## POPE PLEASSED

WITH ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE'S WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DELEGATE EXHIBITS A LETTER.

Denies That Any Differences Arose From His Mission.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Archbishop Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, in view of the many stories about his actions in the Philippines and the differences said to have arisen between him, the Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Gibbons, the friars and others gave out to-day an official interview, in which he told of his work in the Archipelago. He exhibited a letter signed by the Pope in person complimenting him and thanking him for the work done, and approving it in all respects.

The policy of the Holy See in regard to the religious problems in the Philippines was announced the Archbishop said in a solemn letter of the Pope which will embody the recommendations made by himself, Archbishop Chapelle. That letter or papal constitution will appear some time in January.

Not Recalled From Manila.

The Archbishop denied that he had been recalled from Manila. On the contrary, the Pope wanted him to remain there after the conference held at the Vatican, but the Archbishop urged the appointment of a permanent delegate to be stationed in the Philippines and this was assented to by the Pope. In his course in Manila, the Archbishop said, he was guided by the instructions given by the Pope and the recommendations of President McKinley. There was no difference between him and any of American Generals in the Philippines. The best of relations

## ROOSEVELT

Said To Have Congratulated Schley

AS THE HERO OF SANTIAGO.

Gave Him All the Credit For the Victory

ON THE DAY OF THE BATTLE.

ALLEGED TO HAVE SENT MESSAGE BY REAR ADMIRAL'S ORDERLY.

ENTHUSIASTIC IN TONE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The North American will publish the following to-morrow:

"Say to Commodore Schley that Theodore Roosevelt, until recently Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and now a Colonel in the army, congratulates him heartily as the hero of the battle of Santiago." This was the verbal message President Roosevelt sent to Rear Admiral Schley immediately after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the naval conflict off Santiago during the recent war. Any lingering doubt in the minds of the American people as to where the President of the United States stands in the present controversy between Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson it seems should be dispelled by this congratulatory message to the officer in command and directing Uncle Sam's fleet in that engagement at Santiago.

Word Sent By Schley's Orderly.

Col. Roosevelt's message was intrusted to a Philadelphia to deliver to Rear Admiral Schley. It was John Doyle, a brother of William H. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue at the port of Philadelphia during Cleveland's last administration, and who for years was prominent in local Democratic politics as one of National Chairman Harry's lieutenants.

John Doyle, now a Lieutenant in the Navy Yard, at present on duty in the Philippines, was then an orderly serving Rear Admiral Schley on the cruiser Brooklyn, which in the absence of Rear Admiral Sampson and the cruiser New York was the flagship of the American fleet in the Santiago engagement. Shortly after the battle Orderly Doyle was sent ashore by Rear Admiral Schley with some telegraphic dispatches to transmit to Washington. Upon arriving ashore Orderly Doyle was accosted by Col. Roosevelt and asked if he would convey a verbal message from him to Rear Admiral Schley upon returning to the Brooklyn.

"I will try, sir, to repeat your exact language, but to avoid any mistakes I will not be better, sir, if you wrote out the message?" replied young Doyle.

Navy and Army Proud of Him.

"I want to convey the assurance to Commodore Schley," said Col. Roosevelt, "that both the navy and army are proud of him. He conducted the fleet in a most admirable manner and the battle will go down in history as one of the grandest victories ever won by the American navy."

After delivering himself of this opinion and referring to his interest in the glory and success of the American navy, partly because of the position he had held there until quite recently, Col. Roosevelt said to Doyle:

"You can remember a brief verbal message and deliver it for me to Commodore Schley, will you not?"

"I will try, sir."

How the Message Was Given.

Then Col. Roosevelt, after a pause, said in a slow, deliberate staid manner: "Say to Commodore Schley that Theodore Roosevelt, until recently Assistant Secretary of the Navy and now a Colonel in the army, congratulates him heartily as the hero of the battle of Santiago."

"I think I can remember that message and deliver it word for word, at least I will try," said Orderly Doyle as he saluted the "Rough Rider."

Gave Credit To Schley Again.

Subsequently, while still excited with enthusiasm about the American navy's victory at Santiago, Col. Roosevelt, in discussing the battle with friends, both navy and army men, gave the full measure of credit for the victory to Rear Admiral Schley. He seemed to feel, however, that some credit was due him personally as he referred to the fact that but for him Schley might and probably would not have been at Santiago at that time.

Witness To the Conversation.

This happened before Orderly Doyle had a chance to return to the Brooklyn and deliver Roosevelt's message to Schley. The conversation between Col. Roosevelt and Doyle was overheard by several others, and there was at least two witnesses when the Orderly delivered the message to the Rear Admiral. Lieut. Doyle was brought on here



from the Philippines to testify in the recent Schley investigation, and that surprise has since been expressed by army and navy men who know of the circumstances that Attorney Rayner did not ask him to relate this incident of Col. Roosevelt's sending a message through him to Rear Admiral Schley, congratulating him on "the hero of the battle of Santiago." The supposition is that Mr. Rayner either forgot to ask the question or else that he would be overruled as not germane and the court would not permit this evidence to go on record.

## PROSPECTORS

(Continued From First Page.)

contract is a new one to oldtimers. No established firm will ever operate in Dickinson county under such terms.

Mr. Benedict's new well is about 160 feet from an old one that has been filled in. A few yards from the old one there is another well. The well that Mr. Benedict has cleaned out is possibly 200 feet from the new one.

If one of the old line companies had become interested in this territory its first move would have been to have got away from the Brown well a good half mile. Whatever oil there may be situated that spot which is the Brown well have been drilled ought to be picked up handily by any one of them.

Over and over again, what is supposed to be the working territory of Dickinson county has been leased and the leases have been allowed to lapse. It does not appear that the leases were taken by practical firms at work elsewhere. Farmers, therefore, are somewhat impatient and they are beginning to regard the prospect of general improvement seriously. They say that after everybody got through, leaving the land invariably going down to the Brown farm to drill and there was the end of it.

In case there is oil in Dickinson county, Tennessee, the Brown farm cannot be the beginning and end of it.

## Wants His Land Investigated.

Jones' creek makes a winding course for ten miles to the Harpeth river. Its bottom lands are narrow and heavily timbered. Hills rise on the sides of it. Back of the creek is a wild timber land for several miles and few human habitations in it. On either side of the creek a man named Will Williams owns 2,000 acres. His line extends along the east side of the creek on the rising hill for six or seven miles. He climbs a bluff at the bend in the creek, then runs to within three miles of the Harpeth river. Mr. Williams wants his land operated, but on his own terms, which are peculiar, and not particularly inviting to capital seeking safe investment.

It is a back hill country north from White Bluff and on all sides of Charlotte. Dickson, seven miles from Charlotte, is the most prosperous village of the county. It is the next stop on the railroad after passing White Bluff, and the roads are good from there to Charlotte and from Charlotte to Brown's, but the route via White Bluff is the shorter. The country beyond any of these places is back hill country, with farm houses widely scattered on the ridges and in the bottoms, and the traveled road is the indirect road that leads from house to house up hill and down dale. There is a highway, however, that connects White Bluff, Charlotte and Dull, and another road that follows the creek to the Harpeth river.

At the deep bend in Jones' creek, eight miles from the mouth, where a small perpendicular wall of rock rises from the bottom and extends northeast through Beltsburg and a couple of other small settlements for fifteen miles in this county, in detail and is worth preserving, because there is no map of the county.

All the country along the creek and tributaries is good for growing cotton. The study in its relation to oil. The rock exposure is excellent at points. One of the best defined rock layers in the country can be followed from the upper end of "Uncle Bob" Martin's farm, on Echong's branch, four miles out from White Bluff.

It is a theory that gas rises by pressure to the highest point of rock in which it is stored, and that in the dome of a wave it is abundant. Oil lies close below the gas, if it is in the rock at all, drawn up by gas agitation and forced up by the pressure of the gas.

HOWARD FLANAGAN.

## OPERATIONS IN HART COUNTY.

Hart County Mineral and Oil Company Prepares To Bore For Oil.

Munfordville, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The Hart County Mineral and Oil Company, which has leases on about 20,000 acres of land in Hart, Edmonson and Grayson counties, has commenced the erection of a derrick preparatory to boring for oil. It is located on Dog creek in the southern part of Hart county, north of Green river. The site was located by oil experts of Pennsylvania after a careful investigation of all the surface indications.

The location selected is on a direct line running north 45 degrees east from Beaumont, Tex., to the oil fields of Pennsylvania. The proposed well is surrounded by large coal beds and asphaltum. The surface of the earth is covered with slate and sandstone pebbles. The machinery is nearly all on the ground and the work of sinking the first well will begin in the next few days.

## OIL GUSHER STRUCK.

Three Hundred Barrel Well Brought In On Wolf River, Tenn.

Jamestown, Tenn., Dec. 27.—A flow of oil has been struck on Wolf river, ten miles north of here, which is produced by experts to equal the finest illuminating oil ever struck. The well is 700 feet deep and it is estimated it will flow 200 barrels daily.

## FELL FROM A STEEPLE.

A Chicago Workman Has a Remarkable Escape From Death.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—John Kelly, working on a church steeple, 150 feet above the street, had what is considered a remarkable escape from death here today. He slipped from the top of the steeple and fell sixty-five feet, where the edge of the roof interfered with his fall in such a manner that his hands were thrown against a small projection. Though almost unconsciously he held on to this hold for three minutes until fellow-workmen rescued him. He was seriously injured internally, but it is believed he will recover.

## Governors Will Act.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—The Governors of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland and North Carolina have notified the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company that they will insert paragraphs in their forthcoming messages to the Legislature relative to the World's Fair.

## ECZEMA! NO CURE, NO PAY.

Four druggists will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Eczema, Itch, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. See

## TO STARVE

### The Venezuelans Into a Settlement.

### GERMANY'S PLAN OF ACTION

### TO BLOCKADE THE FORTS AND SHUT OUT FOOD.

### EXPECTS TO OCCUPY CITIES.

### Assurance Given the United States That Such Action Will Be Temporary.

### VENEZUELA TAKING IT EASY.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The gathering of German warships in the vicinity of Venezuela, and the presence in the same locality of many American, British, French and other foreign warships, is directing attention to the imminence of the naval demonstration Germany is about to make against Venezuela. Thus far the German Government has not made known the exact details of her proposed move, the official communications to the United States being confined to an inquiry as to the attitude of this Government on the question of a demonstration in view of the purpose on the part of Germany not to acquire any permanent foothold in Venezuela. The answer of this Government was entirely satisfactory to the German authorities, who since have proceeded with the execution of the plans for coercing Venezuela.

It is said to be probable that the first move by Germany will be the establishment of a blockade of Venezuelan ports so as to prevent the introduction of food products into Venezuela, and thus starve the besieged into submission. Venezuela, it is said, is entirely dependent on the outside world for its supply of corn, which is a staple among the Venezuelans. The Germans are expected to occupy one or more of the main ports of Venezuela, probably La Guayra and Maracaibo.

### Assurances of Only Temporary Occupation.

In this connection most positive assurances have been given to the United States Government that the occupation is to be temporary and only for such length of time as will permit the collection of the debt due to the Germans, thus disposing of the report that there is any ulterior purpose to establish a German coaling station on Venezuelan soil.

On the part of Venezuela it is semi-officially understood that President Castro has made known that he is prepared for any eventuality. There is complete assurance, however, as to the defensive measures Venezuela is adopting, but there is no indication that she is laying mines or preparing in any way to resist an occupation of La Guayra or Maracaibo, which are such open ports that they are practically defenseless against such powerful armament as the Germans can bring to bear.

### Venezuela Not Worrying.

The reliance of Venezuela appears to be on the practical difficulties Germany will encounter. Venezuela, it is asserted, has no need of outside supplies, and while corn is much used, in an emergency there are many other cereals which can be put to use. Moreover, the natives are said to be meat eaters and are not accustomed to having corn for corn or outside products. With reference to German occupation of one or more ports, it is thought to be likely that Venezuela will rely on harassing the invaders. The fresh water supply of La Guayra and Maracaibo is drawn from interior streams and lakes, and these are expected to be cut off. The interior of Venezuela is regarded as safe, as it is said that it would take at least 200,000 German soldiers to make headway through the wild and uneven country against guerrilla tactics.

### Rely on American Sympathy.

There appears also to be much reliance on the part of Venezuela in the sentiment and sympathy which can be aroused within the United States when an invader is actually operating on American soil and Venezuela issues a declaration of war. Venezuela, it is understood, also relies largely on the belief that foreign cement, which is the large Venezuelan ports and would be the heaviest sufferers from any destruction wrought by the Germans. Money from France, England, Germany and the United States has built up La Guayra, Maracaibo and the other large ports, and it is believed that these shipping interests are so interwoven with the interests of the United States that they will appeal to their several Governments.

### A Few Hopeful Signs.

There are a few hopeful signs on both sides that at the last moment a clash may be averted. The German Minister to Venezuela is still at his post, and there is some hope that he may still bring about a settlement. The outlook for a cash settlement, however, is rather meager, since Venezuela's treasury is empty, and all of the Venezuelan officials are on half pay. Another possible means of settlement is through the diplomatic offices of a prominent Venezuelan official now on foreign service, who has been summoned by cable to return to Caracas, probably for the purpose of going on a special mission to Germany.

The presence of the North Atlantic squadron and many other American warships in West Indian waters is the source of much speculation in Germany and Berlin. The Berlin officials are assured the presence of American ships has nothing to do with Germany's plans against Venezuela, but at Caracas the presence of American ships in the neighborhood

is looked upon with satisfaction and is construed as distinctly significant.

## FRANCE AFTER VENEZUELA.

Frenchman's Rights Infringed Upon By Castro's Government.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The Foreign Office here confirms the report from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the Government of France has notified the Venezuelan Government that the rights of M. Secretat, of Bordeaux, have been infringed upon by seizure of the property in Venezuela of Senator Manuel A. Matos, the leader of the new revolution against President Castro. The French Government holds that the property no longer belongs to Senator Matos, as he had leased it to M. Secretat, and the Venezuelan Government is bound by the recognition of M. Secretat's title by the Venezuelan Consul here, before whom the whole matter came up.

The French Government does not anticipate any complications will arise on account of its representations on the subject to Venezuela, and is not considering the adoption of measures to enforce the claims of M. Secretat, as it expects the question to be settled in a few days.

M. Secretat's son has left Bordeaux for Venezuela to arrange the matter.

## WARSHIPS OFF PORTO RICO.

Presence There AHS No Connection With Venezuelan Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the battleships Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Alabama, with the collier Hannibal, has arrived at Gulebra Island, the newly selected naval station, east of the island of Porto Rico, and very near to St. Thomas. While this place is much nearer the Venezuelan coast than Havana, from which point the squadron has just arrived at Gulebra, it is stated that the squadron's business is not connected with Venezuelan affairs, but is to carry out certain strategic movements framed by the General Naval Staff. The harbor of San Juan is not accessible to these warships with their deep draft, and it is the purpose of the Navy Department to develop the possibilities of Gulebra Island as a naval base, for which it is believed to be admirably suited.

## FIERCE BOLOMEN

SURPRISE A DETACHMENT OF EIGHTEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Manila, Dec. 27.—Capt. Schoeffel, with a detachment of eighteen men of Company E, Ninth Infantry, at Dapado, Island of Samar, was attacked by a large force of bolomen. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which a Sergeant, a Corporal and five privates were killed.

Capt. Schoeffel was wounded, but not dangerously. Five privates were dangerously and one slightly wounded. No property was lost.

## SEVEN AMERICANS ARE SLAIN

And Several Others Wounded, But the Enemy Is Repulsed After a Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Manila, Dec. 27.—Capt. Schoeffel, with a detachment of eighteen men of Company E, Ninth Infantry, at Dapado, Island of Samar, was attacked by a large force of bolomen. A severe hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which a Sergeant, a Corporal and five privates were killed.

## GEN. CHAFFEE'S REPORT.

A Cablegram Giving An Account of the Engagement In Samar.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The War Department has received a cablegram from Gen. Chaffee at Manila giving an account of the engagement in Samar, in which Company E, Ninth Infantry, lost seven men killed and a number wounded. The cablegram is as follows: Jacob H. Smith reports following: During the night of December 26, 1899, at Dapado, Samar, I, Captain Francis F. Schoeffel, with detachment of eighteen men from Company E, Ninth Infantry, was attacked by a force of bolomen springing from the forest. Several hand-to-hand fights ensued. Following casualties occurred:

## KILLED.

SERGEANT JOHN P. SUTHER, PRIVATE JAMES CAULFIELD, PRIVATE JOHN MAREK, PRIVATE FRANK MCDONOVAN, PRIVATE JOSEPH SHIPPERT, PRIVATE GEORGE BEDFORD.

Wounded—Capt. F. H. Schoeffel, slightly; Corp. John H. Russell, Privates Daniel L. McPherson, George Claxton, and others. One killed, one slightly wounded. No property lost. Enemy driven from the beach. Several hand-to-hand fights ensued. Casualties on both sides are being reported.

## THE ROSECRANS ARRIVES.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Rosecrans at Manila December 22.

## TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The McKinley memorial fund subscription is to be closed. The project is a failure.

Derby, Conn., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—A German who cut a Christmas tree in a cemetery was fined \$10 and sentenced to jail for six months.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build a \$1,000,000 car wheel foundry here.

Columbus, O., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The Porkear factory is likely to organize the Legislature.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—Walter W. Bell, the only survivor of the "Last Man's Brotherhood," formed by thirty-three newspaper men in 1856, has arranged to hold a banquet and drink the last bottle of wine with thirty-two vacant seats at his table.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The First National Bank is to build a \$5,000,000 bank building. It will be the largest in the world.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—Hill will reduce rates on all his roads to popularize consolidation.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—Five telephone officials, including President A. C. Wheeler, of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, were imprisoned for seven hours last night in a tunnel for foot underground by the breaking of 43 elevators.

## NO DELAY

### On Part of the State In Howard Case.

### COMMONWEALTH IS READY.

### MR. FRANKLIN GIVES THE LIE TO A NEWSPAPER REPORT.

### NEW KENTUCKY COMPANIES.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin denounces as a falsehood the statement in a Louisville afternoon paper to-day that there is no disposition on the part of either the prosecution or the defense in the Jim Howard murder case to push it to trial at the coming term of the Franklin Circuit Court. Mr. Franklin and the lawyers associated with him have been at work on the case for the past two months and will insist upon a trial.

"The Commonwealth is ready now, as it has always been, to have a trial of these murder cases," said Mr. Franklin, "and we will insist upon it. Such proceedings as the one made this afternoon are but for the purpose of creating sentiment and arousing passion and prejudice. The statement is made that civil cases of great importance crowd the docket. There are quite a number of civil cases on the docket, but most of them are there not because the criminal docket crowds them out, but because, in many cases, attorneys do not push them to trial."

The Howard case will be called for trial on January 7, the second day of the term. It can be stated almost positively that the defense will pursue its former tactics of fighting for delay. Berry Howard has not yet employed counsel, but says he will ask for a trial at this term.

## New Corporations.

Incorporation articles were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day by Sylvester Rapier & Co., bankers, of New Haven, Conn. The company has \$20,000 capital stock, and Sylvester and Mary Rapier and Francis and Elizabeth Bowling are the incorporators.

Similar articles were filed by the Bank of West Liberty, Morgan county. It has \$15,000 capital, and A. D. Archibald, Finley Fogg and A. P. Wells are the stockholders.

## For Clockroom Keeper.

Caswell Prewitt Bedford, of Winchester, will be a candidate before the Democratic caucus of the Senate for the nomination for Clockroom Keeper of that branch of the assembly. Mr. Bedford is a nephew of the Hon. Caswell Prewitt, late Senator from the Clark county district.

The report made by the physicians who performed the autopsy on Miss Cropey showed no marks of violence. The garments were removed and the body fully exposed. The dermis of the face and head, together with the hair of the head, was peeled off and the face and head were swollen and sodden. There were no external marks of violence on the head, body or face. There was a discoloration of a pinkish blue on the forehead and on the back of the neck and the neck itself was swollen and sodden.

## STATE DEPARTMENT ADJUSTS OLD CLAIM.

Mexican Government Agrees To Pay Interest On Lands For Which It Acted As Trustee.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The State Department has just added another to the long list of arbitrations which it has arranged within the last few years for the settlement of the American claims. This arbitration will provide for the settlement of the "pious fund," which has been a subject of diplomatic exchange between the United States and Mexico since the Mexican War.

## THE CORNER'S VERDICT.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was as follows: "We, the coroner's jury, having been duly summoned and sworn by Dr. L. F. Frazier, to inquire what caused the death of Ella M. Cropey, do hereby report that from the investigation made by the jury, and from the evidence taken from the body of the deceased, and from their own observation that said Ella M. Cropey died of death by being stricken on the left temple and by being drowned in the Pasqueton river. We have not yet investigated nor heard any testimony as to who inflicted the blow and did the drowning. We are informed that one James Wilcox is charged with the crime and is in custody. We recommend that investigation as to his or any one else's probable guilt be made by the coroner and magistrates in Elizabeth City township and that said Wilcox be held to await said investigation."

## THE MISSOURI TO BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

Members of the Cabinet and Other Officials Leave Washington To Attend the Ceremonies.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Members of the President's Cabinet, with their families and several bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, guests of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, left here for Newport News, Va., at 10 o'clock this evening by special train to attend the launching of the battleship Missouri at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. C. B. Orcutt, president of the shipbuilding company, accompanied the party. A large number of Senators, members of the House and others, including Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and his daughter, Miss Marion Cockrell, who is to act as sponsor at the launching, sailed for Newport News to-night, and will arrive there early in the morning.

The Missouri is a sister ship of the Ohio and the Maine. Her contract price was \$2,335,000.

## BRITISH SLAUGHTERED IN BOER AMBUSCADE.

Loose Ten Men Killed and Fifteen Wounded In Orange River Colony.

London, Dec. 27.—Details received here to-day from South Africa of the ambuscading near Beegindery, Orange River Colony, December 21, of 200 mounted infantry by 300 Boers and forty armed natives, led by Commandant Britz, show the British losses to have been ten men killed and fifteen wounded. The losses of the Boers are not known.

## KRUGER TO ROOSEVELT.

Decision Reached To Send a Letter In January.

Amsterdam, Dec. 27.—As the result of conferences between a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Broekhuysen, and the Boer leaders here, it has been decided to send Mr. W. Vorster to the United States in January bearing a letter from Mr. Kruger to President Roosevelt.

## Stops The Cough and Works Off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

## LECTURE RECORDED ON POLICE DOCKET.

### Lebanon Judge's Entry In Remitting a Fine For a Christmas Drunk.

Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—The following unusual judgment is of record in the Police Court, having been entered Christmas day in a case where-in a young man had been arrested charged with drunkenness: Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Mr. Blinn.

Young man, this day records the most important event in the world's history. The birth of the Saviour. Our Redeemer forgives our sins when we ask. Your fine is suspended. Let us remember last Christmas and your last day in following the evils of intoxication. L. S. H. 12-28, Police Judge.

## FOUND IN RIVER.

### BODY OF NELL CROPEY DISCOVERED BY FISHERMEN.

Coroner Holds An Inquest.

Naval Reserves Called Out To Protect Wilcox and the Jail Is Guarded.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 27.—Five weeks of mystery and speculation as to the fate of Miss Nellie Cropey terminated to-day at 10 o'clock when the body of the missing girl was found floating in the river opposite her father's home. The body was discovered by J. D. Stillman, a fisherman. Upon discovering that the floating object was the body of a young girl he immediately notified the coroner. When found the pinkish blue coloration of the body was noted. The body was wearing apparel was intact with the exception of the rubbers which Nell wore on the night of her disappearance and these were missing. With the exception of some slight discoloration of the face and head, the body was in a state of good preservation and little decomposition. The body was easily identified as that of Nell Cropey.

Coroner Fearing summoned a jury of prominent men and caused in three of the best physicians of the city to make a thorough and exhaustive autopsy. Great crowds are assembled in front of the Academy of Music building, where the jury is in session, waiting for the verdict of the jury. Anticipating that the jury would find the body of the girl, the naval reserves have been ordered out to maintain order and peace and to see that no violence is offered to the jury or to the body.

The body was taken in charge by friends and sent to his mother at Louisville, Ky., to-night.

## SERVICES THIS AFTERNOON.

Body of ill-fated Austin Kent To Rest At Judge Pirtle's Home.

The news of the tragic death of W. Austin Kent in St. Louis Thursday afternoon was received with much regret by his many friends in Louisville. The body of Mr. Kent will be brought here by rail, arriving over the Southern at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Coleman Meriwether, who has been living in St. Louis for several months and who was an intimate friend of the dead man, will accompany the remains.

The body will be taken to the depot by the pull-bearers and friends and taken to the home of Judge James S. Pirtle, at 1215 Third avenue. The funeral service will be held there at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Ewell Craig, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, who has been in the city since his arrest this afternoon, to the county jail for his own protection, and a strong guard has been placed around the jail.

The garments showed no marks of violence. The garments were removed and the body fully exposed. The dermis of the face and head, together with the hair of the head, was peeled off and the face and head were swollen and sodden. There were no external marks of violence on the head, body or face. There was a discoloration of a pinkish blue on the forehead and on the back of the neck and the neck itself was swollen and sodden.

The stomach upon being opened emitted gas and was found to contain about two ounces of dark fluid and solid matter. The solid substance is presumed to be undigested food. The appearance of the stomach and other abdominal organs was normal. The lungs were collapsed and free from water.

On the section of the scalp all round the head, one inch above the brow, there was found a dark discoloration of the skin. The hair of the head beneath this contusion was discolored, being slightly blue. There was no other abnormality in any part of the scalp, which was completely dissected. There was no fracture discovered at any point of the skull. The brain showed no evidence of violence.

## THE CORNER'S VERDICT.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was as follows: "We, the coroner's jury, having been duly summoned and sworn by Dr. L. F. Frazier, to inquire what caused the death of Ella M. Cropey, do hereby report that from the investigation made by the jury, and from the evidence taken from the body of the deceased, and from their own observation that said Ella M. Cropey died of death by being stricken on the left temple and by being drowned in the Pasqueton river. We have not yet investigated nor heard any testimony as to who inflicted the blow and did the drowning. We are informed that one James Wilcox is charged with the crime and is in custody. We recommend that investigation as to his or any one else's probable guilt be made by the coroner and magistrates in Elizabeth City township and that said Wilcox be held to await said investigation."

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## STREET DEMONSTRATION IN BUENOS AYRES.

The Difficulties Between Chili and Argentina Are Admitted To Be Ended.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 27.—(Via Galveston.)—It is generally admitted this evening that the difficulties between Argentina and Chili have been ended. It is true that a word in the protocol was changed before the text of the document was made public at Santiago, but when the Argentine Minister, Señor Pirlito, the Argentine Minister, protested against the change, the Argentine Foreign Minister promptly ordered a rectification to be made.

Street demonstrations this evening, which were suppressed by the police, gave rise to rumors of a revolutionary movement, but no foundation in fact. Certain streets of Buenos Ayres are occupied to-night by a force of policemen who will prevent further manifestations.

Dr. Alcora when questioned this evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press on the subject of the alleged changing of a word in the protocol by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Pirlito, replied that he attached no importance to this matter and that he believed everything between the two countries would be satisfactorily arranged to-morrow.

## WIDOWS AND ORPHANS CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS.

Festivities At Masonic Home Yesterday Afternoon—Bishop Dudley's Address.

The Christmas celebration at the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home took place yesterday afternoon. An elaborate dinner was given to the inmates of the institution. After the spread Bishop Dudley, in the chapel, delivered an address to the orphans. The children then sang songs and gave recitations. Gifts were distributed to each of the 200 orphans and thirty widows at the home.

The celebration was attended by Mr. T. L. Jefferson, president; J. L. Wheat, vice president; H. B. Grant, secretary; C. J. (Rosenham, treasurer); J. C. Vogt



## PLAN

## To Reorganize Erie Telephone Company.

## FINANCES IN BAD SHAPE.

## SCHEME INVOLVES TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO AMERICAN COMPANY.

## BIG CAPITAL PROPOSED.

President Duke, of the Tobacco Trust, Is Looking Over Factories In Berlin.

## TURKISH TOBACCO SITUATION.

Boston, Dec. 27.—Details of a plan for the reorganization of the Erie Telephone and Telephone Company with a capital of \$32,000,000, involving a transfer of control to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, are made public in a circular to the shareholders of the Erie Company, issued to-day. Kidder, Peabody & Co., will carry out the plan if it is accepted by the shareholders.

That the step will be taken is thought to be assured in view of the statement in the circular that the financial condition of the company is "critical" and the declaration that \$30,000,000 in notes with interest from July 10, 1901, at 5 per cent, per annum fall due January 10, 1902, while the company has on hand to meet these maturing notes, no cash or securities upon which cash can be raised nor any other available resources, and it will therefore be unable to pay them. The circular also refers to the necessity of spending \$3,000,000 on subsidiary companies, which amount the Erie is unable to furnish.

Millions of Capital.

The reorganization plan, which the Erie directors recommend, involves the formation of a new company with \$16,000,000 in preferred stock, to be 6 per cent, cumulative after two years from issue and \$16,000,000 common stock, par value of each \$100. This stock will be subject only to an indebtedness of \$10,000,000 gold bonds.

The 1923 and 1929 bondholders of present company are offered \$300,000 per cent, of the new company stock in 1932 and two shares preferred stock of new company for each \$1,000 bond of the present company. The 1909 and 1926 bondholders of the present company are offered \$1,000 per cent, of the new company stock in 1932, for each \$1,000 bond of the present company. Present stockholders may elect to receive the new company stock and three shares common stock in the new company.

Stocks Will Be Sold.

From the remainder of the securities of the new company a majority of both preferred and common stocks will be sold to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the outstanding notes of the present company of \$3,000,000 will be canceled, while \$6,000,000 will be paid into the treasury of the new company for the improvement of the plants of the subsidiary companies.

## LOOKING AROUND IN BERLIN.

## American Tobacco Company Believed To Be After German Plants.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—Inquiry among the tobacco manufacturers of Berlin does not reveal the existence of any special difficulty in obtaining Turkish tobacco. The prices of this article, which are now higher than usual, are attributed to the demand being greater than the supply. The American Tobacco Company is a large user of Turkish tobacco in its American, British and recently acquired German factories. From information obtained here, the tobacco trust seems undoubtedly to be the largest holder of tobacco in the world, and a larger holder of tobacco, several times over, than any of its competitors. This, it is said here, is a very different thing from cornering or attempting to corner the Turkish tobacco crop. President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, has been here for ten days, engaged in personally examining the tobacco manufacturing situation. The important tobacco firms here say that they have not received any propositions from President Duke.

## PRICE WAR IMPENDING.

## Glass Men Will Meet and Try To Arrange Schedule.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 27.—Representatives of the American Window Glass Company, the Federation of Co-operative Glass Companies, the American Window Glass Jobbers' Association and a large number of unaffiliated companies will meet in Muncie to-morrow to attend the formation of a closer alliance for the purpose of maintaining prices.

## PHOSPHATE MINING RETARDED.

Tennessee Operators, However, Look For Good Year During 1902.

Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The cold and bad weather of the past few weeks has had a very demoralizing effect upon the Maury county phosphate mining business. The work which had been on a steady increase during the entire fall has decreased very materially.

Phosphate men throughout this field are very hopeful of an active year during 1902. Most of the rock which has

been lying idle in the kilns for the past twelve months has been shipped out, and the demand is still active. It is more than probable that several new fields in this county will be opened up during the coming spring.

## OFFICERS NOMINATED.

## Meeting of Indiana State Teachers' Association Will Close To-day.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 27.—The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Indiana State Teachers' Association will close to-morrow morning with the election of officers. The Nominating Committee, composed of one member from each congressional district, decided tonight to recommend the following persons, who, it is believed, will be elected to-morrow without opposition: President, Charles A. Prosser, New Albany; secretary and treasurer, William P. Hart, of Covington, for re-election; chairman of Executive Committee, Charles P. Park, of Princeton; and the reading and Nominating Committee will make the following recommendations for the two vacancies on the reading committee: George Tapp, of South Whitley, and W. H. Senour, of Brookville.

## MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

## Alexander M. Orr Seeks To Benefit Creditors of Orr Paper Company.

New York, Dec. 27.—Alexander M. Orr, of New York, has filed an assignment to Joseph C. Behan, of Troy, N. Y., which was acknowledged in Troy on December 21. The assignment states that he is the proprietor of the Orr Paper Company, which went into the hands of receivers in November with liabilities of \$400,000 and nominal assets of \$321,000. Alexander M. Orr was president of the company.

## REPORT ON BANKRUPT LAW.

## National Association of Referees Says It Needs Amendments.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Bankruptcy Referees, of which D. L. Grayson, of this city, is a member, has formally presented to Congress its report of investigation made to decide the sentiment of all sections of the country on the national bankruptcy law. The committee sent out 13,968 inquiries.

The committee finds there is a general desire for a bankruptcy law, but believes the present law should be amended in several directions.

## WILL BREAK ALL RECORDS.

## January Disbursements Expected To Reach \$200,000,000.

New York, Dec. 27.—According to the Journal of Commerce in commercial circles it is generally conceded that January disbursements of \$200,000,000 of interest and dividend payments will break all records. Estimates of New York disbursements alone run as high as \$150,000,000, while the total disbursements of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been placed at above \$200,000,000. The aggregate dividends already declared by individual companies for January next including the closing days of December, amount to \$25,044,996.

## REPORTS ARE DENIED.

## Bradstreet Company Gives Out Statement Regarding Alleged Sale of Stock.

New York, Dec. 27.—Bradstreet's gave out the following statement to-day: "The statement having been made and reiterated to the effect that the Bradstreet Company has been changed, and that a controlling interest in the stock of that company has been secured by other than the declared stockholders, the Bradstreet Company states that such reports are unfoundedly false and malicious. Furthermore, that it is not in the power of any outside parties to buy or otherwise secure control of the company."

## TO WORK TRIPOLI BEDS.

## Terre Haute Syndicate Leases Deposits Near Freetown, Ind.

Seymour, Ind., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A. H. Harbaugh has leased the tripoli deposits discovered in the hills on his farm, near Freetown, this county, to a Terre Haute syndicate. The work of developing the find made about two years ago will be done at the expense of the syndicate. The syndicate has contracted to take all the output. Experts say the deposit appears very extensive.

## TRUST MAY MOVE PLANT.

## Smokestacks of Tin Mills At Atlanta, Ind., Ordered Taken Down.

Elwood, Ind., Dec. 27.—Henry Duffett was sent to Atlanta this morning with instructions to remove the big smokestacks of the tinplate mills. This leads to the belief that the plant is to be dismantled by the trust and the mills removed to this city. The mills at Atlanta have been idle since the steel strike. The plant covers seven acres.

## UVALDE COMPANY WINS.

## Gets \$12,000,000 Contract To Lay Pavements In Havana.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 27.—J. H. Bridges, president of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, has received a cablegram announcing that the company has been awarded the contract for laying pavements and sewers in the city of Havana, Cuba. The contract involves \$12,000,000 and it will take five years to complete the work.

## GRATE MANUFACTURERS MEET.

## Another Meeting Will Be Held To Consider Advance In Prices.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Southern Grate Manufacturers met here to-day and adjourned without any business. They will meet before the end of this month to consider an advance in prices, owing to the rise in the price of iron.

## STREET CAR CHARTER GRANTED.

## All Lines In Savannah Will Be Controlled By One Company.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Savannah Electric Company, capitalized at \$3,500,000. The charter consolidates all of the street car lines in Savannah under one company.

The trustees are all Savannah people except G. O. Nagle, of Chicago.

## Insurance Stock Sold.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—State stockholders of the National Sick and Accident Association for less than \$6,000. This is an insurance organization, founded by R. H. Hutchison, who recently died here. It was a gold mine for him, and it is probable the association will spread over the South.

## QUESTIONED

## Ballots Must Be Presented For Inspection.

## DECISION OF JUDGE OWEN

## IN PETTIT-YEWELL MAYORALTY CONTEST AT OWENSBORO.

## THE WOODFORD FISCAL COURT

Grants Franchise For the Construction of an Electric Railway in That County.

## COLLECTOR ROBERTS' FIGURES.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Judge Owen delivered an important opinion in the Circuit Court this morning in the majority contest case of Pettit against Yewell. The opinion is in response to a motion of the attorneys of Thomas S. Pettit, late Democratic candidate for Mayor, who is contesting the election of Martin Yewell, the Republican Mayor. Pettit's attorneys moved the court to require the election officers to deliver the keys to the ballot boxes to the court, or to the County Clerk; to require the Clerk to deliver the ballot boxes into the court and the court to open the boxes, take the ballots from them and mark them as to permit the contestant to take proof respecting every ballot questioned.

The court, after taking the motion under advisement, sustains the motion in its entirety, except it holds that it will appoint two special commissioners, one to be named by the contestant and the other by the contestee, and direct them after having first sworn them, to take the proof of both sides. They are to open all the ballot boxes and every questioned ballot, and they must agree upon it to be made a part of the record so it may be determined by the court.

The proof will be taken by stenographers in the presence of and under the supervision of the commissioners. The court does not pass on any other question raised by the pleadings, but says that the question of Yewell's eligibility and the alleged irregularities of certain election officers will be considered only after proof is in. The taking of proof by the contestant will finish within a few days, and then the contestee will take his proof.

## EDITOR-COLLECTOR ROBERTS

## Gives Maj. Wood and His Friends Some Figures To Think About.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Sam Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader and former federal revenue collector for the Seventh district, is giving his opponents some figures to think about. He says they appear to be after him, but that he is not intimidated because facts shown by figures disprove any claim they may have on great Editor Roberts.

Editor Roberts' figures call Maj. Wood, whom ex-Gov. Bradley is backing, to his place, a "carpetbagger." They say Maj. Wood has never amounted to much politically, and that the talk of making him collector is simply ridiculous. Following are some extracts from Collector Roberts' article handed out to-day:

Editorial Republicans who disparage Mr. Yerkes' leadership because he is dignified and conservative and remembers that he is a gentleman at all times, but a study of the election figures shows that the people are none the less willing to vote for him on that account. Mr. Yerkes received 22,263 votes—11,000 more than Mr. McKinley received in 1896, when he carried the State; 11,000 more than Mr. Bradley received in 1896, when he carried the State; and 11,000 more than Maj. Wood received in 1891, only nine years before.

This is a blow direct at Maj. Wood and his supporters, and it is expected they will be heard from by Collector Roberts' friends as he has done more for the Republican party any week since his advent into Kentucky than Maj. Wood and all his orators could accomplish in a lifetime. They are surprised that ex-Gov. Bradley should pick Collector Roberts as an enemy, and declare when he is through he will think it the warmest losing fight in which he ever participated.

## DYNAMITE EXPLODES

## In Sewer Trench At Paris and Three Negroes Are Fatally Hurt.

Paris, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—A terrible accident occurred in the Main street sewer trench about 4:40 o'clock to-day. Three negro workmen, James Berry and George Porter, of Paris, and Clayton Lockhart, of South Carolina, were in the trench eighteen feet below the surface, drilling out a stick of dynamite, which had failed to explode, having been put in place by a dynamite expert. The drill struck the cap causing a terrific explosion and hurling the three men, mangled and bleeding, into the air. They were hurriedly removed to Dr. F. Pithan's office. Berry's head was crushed, both eyes blown out and his lungs pierced by rocks. Porter's arm was fractured, one eye blown out and he was injured internally. Lockhart was slightly mangled about the head and body. The men's clothes were literally ripped from their bodies and the drill and other tools were blown a hundred feet in the air by the force of the explosion. The physicians entertain small hopes of the injured men's recovery.

## A FRANCHISE GRANTED

## For Electric Railway Line Through Woodford County.

Versailles, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The Woodford Fiscal Court to-day granted to the Bluegrass Consolidated Traction Company the franchise for right of way for electric trams in the county, agreed upon at a meeting of the court held last week. The franchise provides that the rates of fare charged by the electric line shall not exceed the maximum rate of fare which steam railroads may lawfully charge the State for like service and distance, and the maximum rate charged in Woodford shall not exceed the rate charged in Fayette or other adjoining counties.

The company agrees to begin the work of construction of a line from Lexington through Versailles to Frankfort, in good faith, during the year 1902, and agrees when the road is completed

## RAILROADS NEGOTIATING

## For Property With View To Establishing Union Depot In Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Plans are on foot for the establishment of a union depot in Lexington. It is unofficially learned that the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad is negotiating for the old Main-street church property and for surrounding property with the intention of converting it into a union depot. It is also stated that the Louisville and Nashville road and the Lexington Eastern will join in the movement. The establishment of a depot at this point will mean that the Quench and Crescent and the Southern railway in Kentucky will retain the present depot near the city limits, on Broadway. The change will permit the Chesapeake and Ohio to straighten its track and make many other needed improvements.

## Begley Gets One Year.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Ezekiel Begley and Biggie Ritchie, the Knott county boys who forfeited their bond of \$1,000 when indicted for arson and came to Lexington to join the army, only to be arrested by the local police, have been tried at Hazard. Begley was given a sentence of one year in the penitentiary. His companion turned. State's evidence and was acquitted.

## Tobacco Company Reorganized.

Hopkville, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—At the annual stockholders' meeting the Hopkville Tobacco Manufacturing Company was reorganized with \$25,000 paid in capital and the following officers: President, I. P. Campbell; vice president, W. T. Tandy; secretary, treasurer and general manager, John Bullard. The capacity of the plant will be increased.

## Want Aid From Carnegie.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—At the closing session of the State colored teachers' meeting here to-night, a committee of five was appointed to draft a request to Andrew Carnegie for \$50,000 to be used in erecting the industrial work at the Eckstein Norton University, near Louisville. Influential white persons will be asked to indorse the request.

## Great Niece of Simon Kenton.

Columbia, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lucie B. Taylor, seventy-eight years old, died last night at 8:30 o'clock. She was a cultured woman and was a descendant of one of Kentucky's pioneer families. She was a daughter of Col. William Owen, a noted lawyer in his day, and was a great niece of Simon Kenton.

## A Hunting Accident.

Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—While out hunting, James Wise, aged thirteen, accidentally shot his companion, Pete Gaddie, a boy of about the same age, in the leg, inflicting an injury which will likely render amputation necessary. The boy stumbled, and in falling the gun was discharged.

## The Payroll Tied Up.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—There was a disagreement in the Council to-night which resulted in the tying up of the monthly pay roll. The Board of Aldermen refused to enter into joint session with the Board of Finance, and the Chairman Lowmy wanted to continue with other business to the time limit.

## Matrimonial Record Broken.

Hopkville, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Thirty-five licenses to marry have been issued by County Clerk Prowse since Monday to Christian county couples. This breaks all previous matrimonial records in this community. Over one-third of the couples were white.

## Typhoid Fever Epidemic.

White, Ky., Dec. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging at Dewey and Flat Gap towns on the Kentucky-Virginia border, and many deaths have occurred. William Russell Bowling, a prominent young merchant of Dewey, died last night.

## Hurt By Dynamite Cap.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Clarence Roberts, a well-known dynamite expert, was hurt by a dynamite cap this afternoon which he had picked up from the street where it was dropped by some one on Christmas night.

## Painfully Burned.

Anchorage, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Miss Edith Huston was painfully burned last Monday night. The celluloid combs in her hair caught fire and in her effort to extinguish the flames both hands were burned, in addition to severe burns on the head.

## Husband's Love Alienated.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Edith, a well-known woman of this city, to-day filed a \$5,000 damage suit against Louise Crowley, alias Louise Dunnoy, and Hannah Dunnoy on the charge of alienating her husband's affections.

## Returned To His Home.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—S. L. Myers, the assistant manager of the Sun Life Insurance Company here, who has been wandering from place to place in a demoralized condition, was returned here to-day. He disappeared about ten days ago.

## Becomes Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 26.—Charles H. Davis, third district vice president of the Associated Association of Iron and Steel Workers resigned to-day to take the position of Chief Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff-elect Daniel Reidel.

## New Committeemen.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—District Chairman T. T. Hodges has announced the following appointments in the Democratic City Committee: Richard Hanson, C. B. Gilman, John J. Galvin and Pat Mooney.

## A New Residence.

Whitesburg, Ky., Dec. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—County Judge-elect James P. Lewis, of the mercantile firm of Lewis Bros., has just completed a nice residence in East Whitesburg. It cost \$6,000.

## Boy Killed By a Train.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Melvin Simms, a fourteen-year-old boy, was killed by Snyder's Switch, this county, this afternoon while attempting to save his dog from being run over by a train.

## Will Vote For Bradley.

Mayville, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—State Senator William H. Cox, Republican, announces that he will vote for ex-Gov. Bradley in caucus and on joint ballot for United States Senator.

## PROSPEROUS

## Year Shown By Report of Union Pacific.

## BOND PURCHASE EXPLAINED.

## TOOK SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK TO PROTECT ITS INTERESTS.

## BIG EXTENSION PROPOSED.

Pennsylvania Company Declared a Three Per Cent. Dividend, the First Since 1894.

## MR. BROOKS MORGAN PROMOTED

New York, Dec. 27.—The annual report of the Union Pacific railroad embracing as well a statement of the financial condition of the Southern Pacific and a reference to the part of the Union Pacific in the affairs of the Northern Pacific was made public to-day. The financial statement of the Union Pacific showed that the gross receipts for the year ending June 30, were \$44,538,181 operating expenses and taxes \$24,587,145 and total net income \$22,172,001. The gross receipts showed an increase of \$4,290,483, or 11.21 per cent, and the operating expenses an increase of \$3,140,930, or 15.55. The surplus was \$5,178,175, to which must be added \$781,080, earned in dividends between April 1 and June 30 by the Northern Pacific stock held by the company.

The statement of Union Pacific included the operations of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. The statement of the Southern Pacific showed that the gross revenue was \$77,344,398; operating expenses and taxes \$50,879,013. Revenues, sinking fund and discounts absorbed \$24,608,367, leaving a surplus of \$3,456,060.

As to the acquisition of control of the Southern and Northern Pacific, the report said:

Developments in connection with the constantly increasing traffic of the North-west and of the States of the Pacific slope and the vital importance of securing for the Union Pacific system its due proportion of the traffic of the Pacific coast, its lines rendered it essential in the judgment of the board of directors that the balance sheet of June 30, 1901, be amended to show the position of the system and to safeguard its future against combinations of other lines. Furthermore, in this policy and for the purpose of developing and extending the business of the system and opening new channels of interchange, the directors deemed it necessary to acquire the Northern Pacific and the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company and \$3,108,000 par value of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The report brought out the fact that the Union Pacific had acquired the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific Company and \$3,108,000 par value of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

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Panhandle system, met here to-day and declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent, on the common stock. This is an increase of 1/2 per cent, on the common stock.

## MR. MORGAN PROMOTED.

## Made Assistant General Passenger Agent of Southern Railway.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Brooks Morgan has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Southern railway with headquarters in Washington.

## Council To Investigate.

Paris, Ky., Dec. 27.—The City Council has instructed City Attorney Moore to investigate the rumored purchase of the Kentucky Midland road by the L. and N. O. R. R. The council is also building the E. M. road as a competing line with the L. and N.

## IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

## Barber Shot By Man Who Objected To Cannon Crackers.

Flemingburg, Ky., Dec.



# PANAMA

Route May Have Some Chance, Says Wellman.

REDUCTION IN THE SALE PRICE

MAY AFFECT CHANCES OF NICARAGUA SCHEME.

FIGURE IS TO BE \$40,000,000.

Said Acceptance Will Be Recommended If Tender Is Officially Made.

BATTLE IN CONGRESS AHEAD.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The Record-Herald prints the following Washington telegram from Walter Wellman:

It may be Panama after all. As soon as the holidays are over and Congress returns to town the battle of the canals is expected to rage with great fury. Nicaragua still has the advantage, but it is not to be permitted to carry off the honors without a struggle. Panama is developing unlooked-for strength.

A private telegram from Paris receives here indicates that the new Panama canal company is prepared to submit to the United States a definite offer of sale at the value set by the Walker commission, namely, \$40,000,000. If the Panama company does submit such an offer and includes in it all its property of whatever description there is at least a chance that the strong tide now running in favor of Nicaragua may be stemmed. If the French company makes another blunder and asks any higher figure than \$40,000,000 it will get nothing and the canal at Nicaragua will be authorized.

In the House it is not believed Panama at any price would receive consideration. The House is set for Nicaragua, and apparently nothing can change its view at this late hour.

But in the Senate a strong Panama party is developing. Influential Senators say privately to your correspondent that they are convinced Panama is by long odds the better route, and if any offer to sell at the commission's valuation is received they declare it will receive favorable attention at the hands of the Senate.

The most important development of the day is the discovery that the Isthmian Canal Commission, of which Admiral Walker is president, may be induced to change its recommendation from the Nicaragua to the Panama route.

I am able to say that if the French company submits an offer of sale at \$40,000,000, and that offer is referred by the President to the commission, as it probably will be, the chances are in favor of a reversal of its attitude by the commission. This statement is made upon the highest authority. It is equally certain that the commission will not consider any offer at a higher price than the sum which it fixed as the value of the Panama property in its annual report. And this offer must include every piece of property now owned by that company.

Up To The French Company.

Everything depends, therefore, upon whether the French company has wisdom enough to make such a proposition. Up to this time the Panama people have handled their business very badly. They threw away an opportunity to secure a favorable report. President Hutin not having enough business discretion to do the right thing at the right time. He was repeatedly urged by Admiral Walker to submit a reasonable and definite proposal of sale. He was repeatedly warned that failure to do so would require a recommendation for Nicaragua, and after that it would be next to impossible to secure any consideration for the Panama route.

A definite recommendation for Nicaragua from the American Congress will have before it one of the greatest questions of the day. The decision of the Senate is to induce Senators and Representatives to give careful consideration to the question. There is a widespread feeling in the country that the Panama project is tainted with fraud, and legislators are afraid to touch it. A strong sentiment is strong for Nicaragua simply because it has been educated to think of the route as a canal. It is talked of, and has never given consideration to the other project. Probably nothing could change Congress to a new recommendation from the commission.

Commission Had No Choice.

Your correspondent is able to say that the commission would have recommended Panama if it had had in hand a binding offer from the French company to sell for \$40,000,000, or perhaps for \$50,000,000. This is because a majority of the members of the commission are convinced there is more than that much difference between the values of the two routes. It recommended Nicaragua because it had no choice, because the Panama people would not meet the situation.

Should the commission now change its recommendation from Nicaragua to Panama it is pretty certain that the Senate would follow the commission. The House might still vote for Nicaragua, but there would have to be a battle royal in the Senate before the body could be induced to fly in the face of the commission's belated verdict for the latter and leave the former. There is no reason why the French company should not propose an outright sale for \$40,000,000. It could last summer, the writer sent to the Record-Herald a dispatch in which he said the Panama company would first ask a large sum, from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, but in the end would take whatever it could get from the United States. The company placed a valuation of about \$100,000,000 upon their property in their final letter to the commission. Now, according to reports, they are preparing to come to the commission's terms.

Worthless If Not Sold.

If the Panama company fails to effect a sale to the United States its property will be worth next to nothing. The Panama canal will become a mere abandoned hole in the ground. The company may realize something from the sale of its large assortment of machinery, and, of course, the Panama railroad, which it owns, has a distinct value. The railroad is now its most valuable physical asset, being worth,

according to the commission, \$6,550,000. But, with the United States building a canal at Nicaragua, the value of the Panama railroad would probably depreciate 20 per cent.

As for the millions upon millions which the French have expended in excavation along their canal route, they would represent nothing whatever. No canal will ever be built at Panama unless the United States builds it, and if the United States once starts on the Nicaragua project it will be finished, even if the total cost should run up to \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000, which is not impossible. It is impossible for the French to raise money to finish their canal now, their chances of doing so after the United States starts on Nicaragua would be one in 10,000,000,000.

Altogether the French company, the receiver, and the new company have spent on the Panama project \$255,000,000, of which probably more than one-half was wasted, stolen or used in the expenses of financing. If now the French can get from the United States \$40,000,000, that would be nearly 15 per cent upon their gross outlay. For a moribund and hopelessly bankrupt concern a 15 per cent winding up dividend is a good deal better than nothing.

The Question.

Would it be a good investment for the United States? Engineers familiar with the two projects, including the technical members of the American commission, who privately express their opinions, declare that it would be. The truth appears to be that the route fixed by nature for a maritime canal across the isthmus is at Panama and not at Nicaragua. From deep water in one ocean to deep water in the other by the Panama route it is forty-nine miles. By the Nicaragua route it is 184 miles. The cost to finish the former, as estimated by the commission, is \$144,000,000; to finish the latter, \$190,000,000.

But it is admitted by engineers that the uncertainties of cost are much greater on the Nicaragua route than on its rival. There are problems of the most serious nature connected with the longer route, such as the treatment of the San Juan river, storms in the shallow Lake Nicaragua, the presence of active volcanoes and the frequent occurrence of earthquakes. Some engineers go so far as to doubt that a successful and enduring canal can be built for any money on this route on account of these obstacles and the lack of automatic control of the water supply in the summit level. The curves on the Nicaragua line are much more numerous and of sharper radius than those on the Panama route, and it is claimed by competent authorities that the sharpness of the curves on the former would make the line follows the tortuous bed of the San Juan would make navigation through it by large ships slow and hazardous.

The commission estimates that the passage of average ships through the short canal would occupy two days and thirty-three hours, through the longer one. But the value of its estimate is seriously questioned, as it is claimed the delays in Nicaragua would be much greater than those indicated by the difference of length. It is even declared by one competent engineer that the risks to ships in Nicaragua would require insurance premiums greater than the cost of the tolls in Panama.

It is apparent that all these technical details, though of prime importance, must be adjusted by technical men. The people have confidence in the skill and character of the Walker Commission, but it is not reassuring to learn that the commission recommended Nicaragua simply because it could not get a proper offer of sale from the French company and that some of the engineers and members of that commission now believe and privately say the adoption of the Nicaragua route would be a colossal blunder. The writer is informed, on credible authority, that all the engineer members of the commission, with the single exception of Mr. Haupt, are convinced of the great superiority of Panama, and that some of them are very homesick and praying that the blunder of choosing Nicaragua may yet be averted. Their fear is that public opinion on one side and the difficulty of maintaining the Panama route on the other may lead the United States into the mistake of selecting a route which in the end will cost far beyond the estimates and possibly result in an engineering failure.

Must Proceed Slowly.

An isthmian canal is a great undertaking, and it is built for all time. It is too important a matter to rush into with sentiment and prejudice controlling the choice of routes. Senators who take this view, and who propose to inquire more closely into the matter, point to the fact that the commission recommended Nicaragua conditionally, "having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal Company," namely, \$109,000,000. If now those terms are reduced to \$40,000,000, as Senators must have serious and careful consideration. The United States, which prides itself on its business acumen, should not go to the aid of a blundering way.

Sensors also call attention to the estimate of the commission that the cost of maintenance of the two canals after completion would be \$3,300,000 a year for Nicaragua and \$2,000,000 a year for Panama. This means that in a year means \$13,000,000 in the first hundred years of the existence of the property.

is further pointed out by Senators who have made themselves familiar with this problem, that at Nicaragua harbors must be created in both directions, while at Panama good harbors now exist at both ends of the route. Panama is a railway route, and a well-built and fully equipped railway is now in operation the whole length of the line.

If the United States buys the Panama project for \$40,000,000, it would, therefore, get something besides the superior route; for, money it will acquire not only the Panama route, but also the excavations which can be utilized and which are estimated by the commission to have an actual value of \$27,500,000, and a vast amount of property much of it available for further operations. The Panama Company has 20,000 acres of land, more than 2,000 buildings, some of them splendid structures, such as hospitals and offices, stables and storehouses, and an immense working plant consisting of locomotives, cars, rails, dredges, excavators, machines, tools, etc. Much of this property the American commission found in good condition last summer. The maps, drawings and records owned by the Panama Company must be created in both directions, while at Panama good harbors now exist at both ends of the route. Panama is a railway route, and a well-built and fully equipped railway is now in operation the whole length of the line.

NEGRO MURDERER HANGED.

Had Set Fire To House, Burning Woman and Her Child To Death.

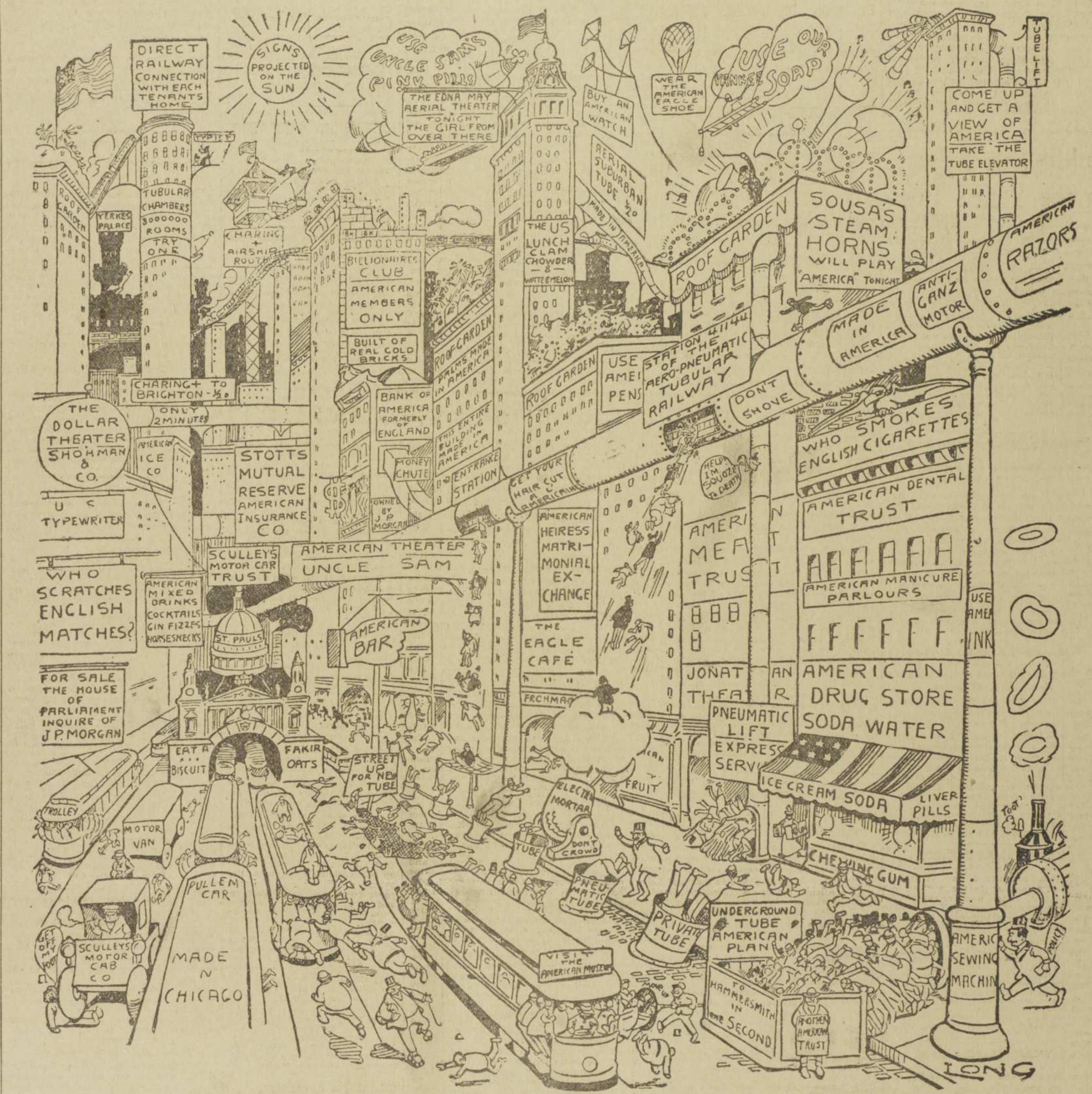
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 27.—Robert Hensen, colored, was hanged to-day in the Mercer county jail for the murder of Mrs. Mary Van Lieu, colored, and her child. The drop fell at 11:18. Hensen, who had been in jail for some time past and had struck one or two of the keepers, was very orderly this morning. He was accompanied to the scaffold by Fathers Sox and Callahan, of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Hensen set fire to a house and Mrs. Van Lieu and her child were burned to death.

## ARE WE COMING TO THIS?

Striking Cartoon In Which the London Daily Express Presents Its Ideas of the American Invasion of England.

[From the London Press, November 27.]



CONSIDERING THE PROGRESS THAT THE "AMERICAN INVASION" IS MAKING IN LONDON IN THE MATTER OF TUBES, PROJECTED HYDRO-SKY-SCRAPING OFFICE BUILDINGS, THE GENERAL METHOD OF KILLING METHODS OF LIVING BUSINESS, IS IT REALLY TOO MUCH TO EXPECT THAT AN "ANTICIPATION" TO PRESUME THAT SOME DAY NOT FAR DISTANT THIS METROPOLIS WILL TAKE ON A YANKEEFED APPEARANCE AS DEPICTED ABOVE?

One of our artists has recently been to America, where the air is full of the Americanization of London—so much so that he became literally possessed with ideas on this subject, nor could he rid himself of them on his return. So, in the fervent hope of being able to unburden his mind, he has perpetrated the above drawing, in which he has endeavored to embody the various notions that haunt him day and night.

When placed before you in a mass, so to speak, you are apt to look upon the whole thing as only less improbable than it is farcical; yet if many of the ideas set forth above are considered by

themselves the conclusion you will come to after some reflection will probably be that there are many more unlikely things than these that may yet come to pass, especially if our enterprising cousins continue to cater for our pleasure and convenience, and for their own pecuniary profit, at the rate they have been doing for the last twelve months.

The age of shallow tramways, two-penny tubes, aerial navigation, motor cars, and multi-story buildings in which we are living cannot be the limit of our achievement for all time; and assuredly the schemes suggested, when shorn of their youthful exaggeration and facetiousness, are not many degrees removed from our present achievements.

On some parts of the earth's surface where our great cities are situated, it seems as if men could not crowd close enough together, and while 99 men are squeezing each other to their utmost, the thousandth expands all the ingenuity of his imagination in devising means of relieving the congestion.

Experience has taught us that the surface of the earth cannot satisfy our needs, hence we have made, and are making, two-penny tubes and shallow tramways; and, since the conquest of the air is scarcely likely to be remarkable for the gentle art of advertising being brought to such a pitch of perfection or the reverse, according to the point of view, that nothing but huge unsightly lettering will greet the eye wherever you go—unless the County Council foresees the impending peril in

time to take measures to avert it—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The near future, even like the present, will undoubtedly be an age of economy, both in time and space; though it is questionable if the busiest of men would consider it blundering to be transported from the city to Hammersmith by tube in the space of a second.

The third to which we will probably be much in evidence at our street corners, so that when anybody new to London wants to find what thoroughfare he is in he will be surely puzzled on gas-lit or gas-lit alley; and it will only be after minute search that he will find, half buried among advertisements, that he is in the famous Cheapside itself.

The friends of Gen. Miles will find from the records in the War Department that it is not unprecedented for a General to be rebuked by his superiors, the Secretary of the War and the President. Concerning the rebuke of Gen. Miles, the President has expressed his disapproval, and has escaped with slight punishment. Had Stanton been dealing with Miles he would have acted without any direction from the President.

Miles resumed his duties in command of the army at his office in the War Department to-day. It is said that he has decided to accept the situation with the best possible grace, and will say or do nothing to stir up the controversy. So far as known, the incident will cause no decided change in his prearranged plans, official and personal, for the future.

### CAPT. LEARY DEAD

FIRST NAVAL GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

MADE HIMSELF FAMOUS.

Called the Germans Down At Samoa and Prepared To Fight.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Navy Department this morning received the following telegram from Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, commanding the Boston navy yard, dated to-day:

"Capt. Richard P. Leary, United States navy, died this morning at Marine Hospital, Chelsea."

Capt. Leary was the first Governor of Guam after that island came into the possession of the United States.

Capt. Leary was related to the command of the receiving ship Richmond last October on account of heart trouble and granted six months' leave of absence.

Capt. Leary was held in high regard by his fellow sailors because of the brave he showed in the presence of a German warship in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, during the stirring times which would up in the tremendous hurricane that wiped out the German and American navies in those waters in 1889. Leary was in command of the Little Adams, a third-rate vessel of antique type, and finding the Germans about to interfere forcibly in support of their own candidate for the Samoan chieftainship, he cleared the ship for action, and, placing himself in position to command either approach, and forbade any interference.

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### SEWELL DEAD.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR PASSES AWAY AFTER A LONG ILLNESS.

ELECTED FOR A THIRD TERM.

Earned Two Brevets For Distinguished Services In Civil War.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 27.—United States Senator William J. Sewell died at his home here at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He suffered from diabetes, complicated with stomach and heart trouble.

Senator Sewell's illness has extended over a period of two years, but his condition was not considered serious until about a year ago.

His constant attention to the duties devolving upon him in his official capacity resulted in 1899 in a collapse. A trip to Europe was beneficial, and he soon recovered sufficiently to resume his duties. Toward the end of the last session of Congress he developed a complication of diseases, and, acting on the advice of his physicians, again visited various health resorts in Europe. Upon his return, his condition showing no improvement, Senator Sewell went to Asheville, N. C., where he remained two months. He returned to his home about four weeks, and, reporting that Odus Reeder, Second Lieutenant of the Fifth New Jersey volunteers, Union army, and was brevetted Brigadier General for distinguished services at Chancellorsville and Major General for gallant services during the war. He was wounded twice. After

the Senator's family gathered at his bedside.

He had been unconscious for some time before the end.

Born In Ireland.

William J. Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835, and he came to this country at an early age and engaged in business.

He was a member of the Civil War, a Captain in the Fifth New Jersey volunteers, Union army, and was brevetted Brigadier General for distinguished services at Chancellorsville and Major General for gallant services during the war. He was wounded twice. After

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### LETTER OF SYMPATHY RECEIVED FROM GUAM.

It Came In Response To An Official Notice of the Death of President McKinley.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Assistant Secretary Darling has received a dispatch from Commander Stanton Schroeder, Naval Governor of Guam, acknowledging the receipt of official notice of the death of President McKinley and enclosing a letter of condolence signed by the leading citizens of Guam, Commander Schroeder and the military, naval and civilian in Guam unite in assuring the department of their profound sorrow for the country's inestimable loss. A deputation of the Filipino prisoners of war waited on the Governor and expressed sincere sorrow for the death of the late President.

HOPES FOR THE EARLY RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

Communication Again Established With Brigands By Missionary Society In Constantinople.

Constantinople, Dec. 27.—Dispatches from Salonica, report that W. W. Post, Treasurer of the Missionary Society in Constantinople, has established communication with the brigands who hold Miss Ellen M. Stone captive and hopes that the release of Miss Stone will be accomplished within a fortnight.

McComb Camp To Elect Officers.

A special meeting of the Frank T. McComb Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, will be held Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for 1902, and also to organize a drill team to go to the annual encampment at Indianapolis next fall.

THE LATE SENATOR WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

the war he engaged in the railroad business. He also entered politics and served three terms as State Senator in the New Jersey Legislature. He was president of the Senate in 1876, 1879 and 1880. While a member of the Legislature he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican in 1881. He was elected to the Senate again in 1895, appointed

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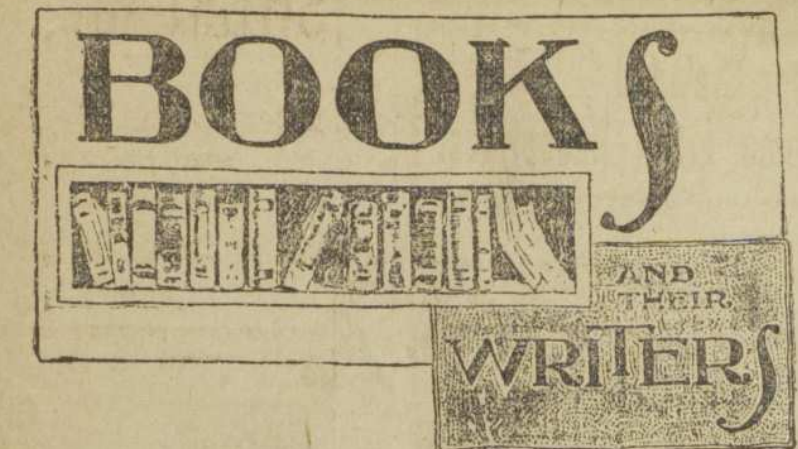
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## Talks With Publishers On the Year's Books.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

New York, Dec. 26.—"All the world loves a lover" is an old thought that might be applied to books, and more especially so in this year of our Lord 1901, for if ever there was a perfect flood of books on the market, it has been during the present season. Beginning at the end of the last season there seemed to come an avalanche of books from every quarter, and New York especially was favored with much in the shape of literature, cheap in price and good in quality, that it had never enjoyed before. Scores of temporary places were opened for book auctions, and many of the standard works and a considerable number of new publications were sold at good figures. The prices maintained in these book auctions must have been highly gratifying to the publishers, because the present fall season has found them on the increase, and go where one will, the reign of the book auction is flaunting before the eyes. Among the publishers' disclosures some interesting facts, regarding current fiction especially, and there has never been any previous season in which so much advertising has been done in order to push popular authors.

Beginning, with Charles Scribner's Sons, by far the best selling book they have introduced so far this season has been "The Cavalier," by George W. Cable. Starting with less than 15,000 advance sales, this book has run to upwards of 40,000 within less than four weeks, and how much it promises in the shape of a long run is evidenced by the fact that it has now passed the 75,000 mark. Another of the Scribner publications which has had a tremendous sale, running past 40,000 copies, has been Henry Van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion," and the demand continues strong. Still another of the marvelous sellers from Scribner's Sons has been Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Lives of the Hunted." The publishers started with a first edition of 50,000 copies, which was exhausted three weeks after publication. "Wild Animals I Have Known," Mr. Seton-Thompson's former book, took nearly three years to make a hundred thousand, but it is selling very tremendously well, and especially in the West. It is expected that "Lives of the Hunted" will pass the 100,000 mark before the end of the first year. This firm has been extremely fortunate in starting the season so early with good running books, but they have also a dark horse which may develop a surprising circulation before the season is over. This is J. A. Mitchell's "Amos Judd," which they have illustrated in color with drawings by A. I. Keller. They launched this book a few weeks ago and gave it no advertising whatsoever. On its pure merit alone it has run up a circulation of nearly 40,000 copies already. It is the firm's intention to push this book a little later in the season, and may prove the best seller of the whole lot.

A member of the house of D. Appleton & Co. gave the following report: "One of the most interesting features of American life is the desire for instruction and education which is apt to be impressed particularly by such a remarkable demand as that shown for David Hartman's book, which has run up a large sale, there are many classes of books outside of fiction which are in constant demand by American readers. Fiction is, of course, the popular branch of literature, and the one which is most in evidence, and from D. Appleton & Co.'s point of view the interest in fiction is perhaps best illustrated by the success of "The Eternal City," with its first edition of 200,000 in England and America, which is at present our most successful book by the cordial reception which has been given to that remarkable novel of American political life, "Shackleton," by Mr. Walter Harr, one of the many new authors whom D. Appleton & Co. have introduced to the public; by the welcome given to Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brundy's "The Quiberon Touch," and the number of readers found for Mr. F. F. Moore's "Nest of Linnetts," and other works of fiction which have been brought out very recently by this house. Another American writer of pulping fine talent, Mr. Henry B. Fuller, is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co., who are bringing out his new "Under the Skylights." Especially important to Mr. T. Gallin's Christmas and all-year romance, "The Man Who Knew Better," which is to appear with elaborate illustrations by Gordon Browne.

"If too much is said about fiction, however, it may seem to confirm the opinion regarding the 'tyranny of the novel,' whereas the experience of D. Appleton & Co. is that the demand for what are termed standard works is constantly on the increase. It is, of course, unnecessary to refer to the demand for American Cyclopedias, the 'Universal,' which is in such great demand on the part of the public at the present time. "Turning to the works which are known as 'trade books,' the continued popularity of Admiral Evans' "Sailor's Log" shows that it is the most popular biographical work of the year, just as the "Life and Letters of Huxley" led the works of this class last year.

"In history, D. Appleton & Co. will continue their important 'Great Peoples' Series," edited by Dr. York Powell, Oxford, with "The French People," by Dr. Arthur Hasall, of Christ Church, Oxford, and a little later there will be a new edition of Macaulay's "History of the Navy."

is offered in "The Private Life of the Sultan," by Georges Dorez. The interest shown in this work has been accentuated, doubtless, by the curious prominence of the Sultan in recent events. "Another interesting tendency of American readers is shown in the demand for nature books, which has been illustrated in the success of Mr. F. M. Chapman's books on birds, Prof. Comstock's standard work on insects and Mr. Gilbert Parker. This novel has sold equally well in all parts of the United States. Its sales have been larger than any other recent publication of this firm, with the exception of Mr. Humphrey Ward's "Eleanor," which had a similar success. This novel has sold upwards of 40,000 copies, and "Eleanor" is still booming. Its author, Mr. Gilbert Parker, will arrive in this country early in December. The book was also published in England, but the American sales have exceeded the British. This is the first time it has been considered to be Mr. Parker's masterpiece.

"Close behind 'The Right of Way' in popularity and in sales comes 'Cardigan,' by Robert W. Chambers, a new departure for this author, and is acknowledged to be the strongest work that he has ever done. It is full of stirring adventures, it tells a charming love story and depicts the exciting scenes just before the outbreak of the Boer war.

"Miss Wilkins' great novel, 'The Portion of a Slave,' which has been running in Harper's Magazine, has also met with large success. So far as the advance sale is concerned, for the book was published on November 8. Besides the English and American editions, it also has English and Colonial editions of this most mature work of Miss Wilkins. This is the first time that the work of a young New England girl, whose parents are working people, but who is herself supporting her family, has been so widely read. The book is full of stirring adventures, it tells a charming love story and depicts the exciting scenes just before the outbreak of the Boer war.

"The new Peter Nevill edition of 'Allies' in 'Wonderland' is a book with forty full page original drawings by Nevill, has also made a distinct hit. This is the first time that a book of this kind has been so widely read. The edition is so beautiful and artistic that no library would be complete without it.

"Another book which is equally well suited for a gift book is 'A Japanese Nightingale,' by Onoto Watanna, a book which has been selling very well, and gave it no advertising whatsoever. On its pure merit alone it has run up a circulation of nearly 40,000 copies already. It is the firm's intention to push this book a little later in the season, and may prove the best seller of the whole lot.

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"An example of successful biographies

large a seller. It may be said, in connection with these books, that it is not so much that they sell so well, as that they deserve to sell so well, but they have sold, this house being especially noted for the quality of its works.

Little, Brown & Co. said: "As you probably know, 'Truth Deeds' has been our leader, nearly 50,000 copies of which have already been sold, and this popular society novel continues to be one of the best sellers in various parts of the country. 'Sir Christopher,' by Maud Wilder Goodwin, and 'A Daughter of New France,' by Mary Catherine Crowley, have passed into the seventh and sixth editions respectively.

"Of our new fall books, 'Up and Down the Sands of Gold,' by Mary Devereux, who had previously written 'From Kingdom to Colony' has passed into the third edition, though issued only a few weeks ago.

"Miss Brent's, by Miss Lucy M. Thurston, is our other principal fall book of fiction, and it is regarded as an accurate presentation of colonial life in Maryland."

Lothrop & Co., of Boston, have had a number of fine books in the present season, "D'ri and I" being the least well marked aspirations to be the best book of the season of any publisher, and "A Carolina Cavalier." Both of these have had large sales running away up into the thousands.

C. M. Clark & Co., of Boston, is another of the newer publishing houses which have had unusual success in the present season, particularly through their publication, "Blenderhasset," which is so familiar to the American public, both through the advertisement and from the unusual system of bill boards, which has been adopted. This house has three other books in process from the same author, but how many more will be published has not been announced.

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The Century Company has made a great success of a number of its publications, perhaps the most prominent being "The Helmet of Navarre," this being the first publication of its gifted young author. They add further:

"The Century Company's most popular illustrated books during the present Christmas season are 'Wild Life Near Home,' a charmingly illustrated book for the nature lover, and President Roosevelt's 'Ranch Life and the Hunt,' which is a new edition with all of Remond's illustrations. The latter has been issued at a reduced price. Sir Walter Besant's 'East London' is also having a large sale, and the new edition of Prof. Sloane's 'Napoleon Bonaparte' and 'The Century War' through the trade are selling in large numbers. Twelve hundred copies of the little 'Thumb-nail' issues were disposed of in the first week of publication. This series are extracts from Lincoln's speeches and letters, and a new collection of the 'Olden Days' of the 'In-flection,' Dr. S. W. Mitchell's 'Circumstances,' issued in October, is now in the hands of the thousands. Mrs. Wiggs' 'The Cabaret' is a little book full of humor and pathos, which has made a decided hit as a Christmas gift book.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, say that the "best selling books" during the past season have been "The Cabaret," by Mrs. E. L. Vornick, a dramatic study of temperament, by the author of "The Giddy," and "That Mainwaring Affair," by A. M. Barbour, a detective story in which a family mystery is solved. "The Right of Way," by Robert W. Chambers, a new departure for this author, and is acknowledged to be the strongest work that he has ever done. It is full of stirring adventures, it tells a charming love story and depicts the exciting scenes just before the outbreak of the Boer war.

"The new Peter Nevill edition of 'Allies' in 'Wonderland' is a book with forty full page original drawings by Nevill, has also made a distinct hit. This is the first time that a book of this kind has been so widely read. The edition is so beautiful and artistic that no library would be complete without it.

"A unique and beautiful volume of Persian poetry and descriptions of the ancient Persian poets is that of Louise Stuart Costello 'The Rose Garden of Persia,' published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Persian poetry has found a warm welcome in English-speaking countries. The volume, which is a translation of the Persian poets, is a beautiful work, and is a valuable addition to the library of the student of Persian literature. The book is published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

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"Among the best selling books also by Harper & Brothers must be mentioned the celebrated 'Lays of the Last Days of Pompeii,' which has had an enormous sale. In quite a different class must be mentioned also E. Nesbit's 'The Wind in the Willows,' a book which is about children, but more enjoyable to grown people even than to children. It is a story of a family of English children.

"Sarah Grand's 'Babs the Impossible' was a sensational success, the sales of which have been extraordinary. The presence of Madame Grand, who is lecturing in America.

"The 'Harper's Modern Novel Series' has drawn forth more general praise from both reviewers and readers than any other series of books which has been undertaken for some years. The volumes by new authors, which have been issued monthly in this series, have caused a surprise as regards their unusual merit. The volume issued in October, entitled 'Let Not Man Put Asunder,' by Basil King, did fair to take a place among the most-talked-of, best selling books of the hour. It is a story of a family of English children.

## JANE AUSTEN. Her Homes and Her Friends. By CONSTANCE HILL.

An intensely personal but rarely delightful book. It is chatty and reminds one of the cheery gossip some gifted women can indulge in without detracting from their charity and beauty. Two sisters start out to see "Austen-land," to learn the quaint and quiet environment in which Miss Austen lived and from whence she drew inspiration. So one, Miss Hill, with her pen and the other with her pencil have reproduced delightful scenes and revived more charming memories. A romance is discovered for the writer, the woman better understanding this woman whose biographers have made her unloving. When Jane Austen was a young girl, and about the time when "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility" and "Northanger Abbey" were written, she had "an attachment" for a young clergyman named Blackall, who died early. The strongest trait of Jane Austen's character was her piety. She lived faithful to a memory. This romance her sister Cassandra kept sacred by destroying all letters and papers, but after a hundred years have passed, the plot of early childhood found to have record of this sad romance. In 1826 Jane Austen refused an offer of marriage from Mr. Blackall, but her heart had been given once for all.

Miss Hill only by her charming book that Miss Austen's characters and localities were drawn largely from her own experiences. Miss Austen was a simple, unassuming, and unassuming woman, living, generous, full of humor and interest in the smallest phases of life. Her picture is given that is not likely to be forgotten.

"Let us glance for a moment at Miss Jane Austen as she enters the ballroom. She is a young girl, with a face remarkably graceful. Her step is light and firm and her whole appearance exudes a sense of health and animation. In these books the characters have been largely the work of her own imagination, which is the secret of her success and revival into even more favorable criticism than she has received from the world.

JANE AUSTEN, Her Homes and Her Friends. By Constance Hill. Illustrated by Ellen G. Hill. Published by John Lane, New York.

## SOME BOOKS FOR ART LOVERS

The latest addition to the Art Lover's Series is entitled "Beautiful Women in Art," a translation from the French of Armand Dayot by H. Twitchell, published in two handsome volumes. The work is much more interesting and valuable than the title indicates, since it is really a history of art as illustrated in the paintings and statues of women from the earliest periods of history to modern times, though the subject matter is not so general as it appears. The work is much more important than a mere catalogue of beautiful portraits. The character of the artists, their qualities, their relation to general art history, the influences which developed them and that they themselves created for others, are set forth with good discrimination and the assuredness of one thoroughly familiar with his subject.

How it should be, the work is a beautiful and useful volume. It is a history of art as illustrated in the paintings and statues of women from the earliest periods of history to modern times, though the subject matter is not so general as it appears. The work is much more important than a mere catalogue of beautiful portraits. The character of the artists, their qualities, their relation to general art history, the influences which developed them and that they themselves created for others, are set forth with good discrimination and the assuredness of one thoroughly familiar with his subject. The work is a beautiful and useful volume. It is a history of art as illustrated in the paintings and statues of women from the earliest periods of history to modern times, though the subject matter is not so general as it appears. The work is much more important than a mere catalogue of beautiful portraits. The character of the artists, their qualities, their relation to general art history, the influences which developed them and that they themselves created for others, are set forth with good discrimination and the assuredness of one thoroughly familiar with his subject.

The Venetian, Flemish and Dutch schools are elaborately treated, and the Spanish and Italian schools receive the attention they deserve. It is with the eighteenth century painters that M. Dayot begins to devote most of his attention to those days, as well as to the work of the whole work is enriched in this way, and the great painters and sculptors of the eighteenth century are brought into the picture. The spirit of the several ages, the character of the artists, their qualities, their relation to general art history, the influences which developed them and that they themselves created for others, are set forth with good discrimination and the assuredness of one thoroughly familiar with his subject.

## The True History of Capt. John Smith.

By KATHERINE PEARSON WOODS.

Capt. John Smith, who has of late years been somewhat knocked about by historians, has an able champion in Katherine Pearson Woods, who claims to have made her investigations with absolute fairness. Miss Woods had the assistance of the assistant librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library and the Peabody Library, who possess valuable collections of books. The history takes up Capt. John Smith's education, his travels, how he fought in the Netherlands and against the Turks. It further carries him to England about the time of the discovery of America. His work as colonist and governor is the most valuable part of the book, and is written with authority. The book closes with the recollections of Capt. Smith in England, and his wife, Fanny Bullock Workman, with many initials after her name as her husband, tell a very interesting story of how they climbed the mountains and glaciers of the Himalayas. It is almost impossible for one not a member of an Alpine club to conceive the somber seriousness with which these heights are approached, and to realize the ecstatic triumph that beset the conqueror when a visiting card is left in a glacier on top of some snow-capped pinnacle. The description of the achievements of the "Mountain Men," by Mrs. E. L. Vornick, is a beautiful and useful volume. It is a history of art as illustrated in the paintings and statues of women from the earliest periods of history to modern times, though the subject matter is not so general as it appears. The work is much more important than a mere catalogue of beautiful portraits. The character of the artists, their qualities, their relation to general art history, the influences which developed them and that they themselves created for others, are set forth with good discrimination and the assuredness of one thoroughly familiar with his subject.

"The Christmas Confederate Veteran," published at Nashville, Tenn., is an especially attractive publication. The cover design is exceedingly dainty, the central figure, a lovely Southern belle, is a Christmas pudding and with a frame of holly leaves and berries. The magazine is well illustrated, and there is a Christmas story, "One Christmas Eve in Dixie," by Nancy Lewis Green.

Miss Devereux's Wisdom. "If we wish to be big to those who come after us, we should keep no books, but always remember to sing 'I never did so when I was young'; then, you see, they'll never have a chance to find out what blooming idiots we were."—(From "Up and Down the Sands of Gold," by Mary Devereux.

all. But twelve, silent, unproductive years followed. At least, she gave no books to the world. It is a strange fact that Catherine Austen's lover also died shortly after betrothal and the two sisters were drawn together by a sympathy which is not likely to be forgotten. Miss Hill sees the charm of this chattering in the late novels; in "Mansfield Park" and "Persuasion." In these books the characters have been largely the work of her own imagination, which is the secret of her success and revival into even more favorable criticism than she has received from the world.

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## THE OVERLAND STAGE TO CALIFORNIA.

By FRANK A. ROOT AND WILLIAM E. CONNELLY.

A book that cannot be overestimated in its relation to one phase of the history of the United States is "The Overland Stage to California," a narrative of the first passenger and mail route from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean—told by one who drove the stage, and who has for fifteen years collected material. The book is a story faithfully repeated, of an eye-witness, Mr. Frank A. Root, to the actual conquest of the western wilderness by intrepid men who carried the United States mail.

The book is more fascinating than romance, and carries with it character sketches of actual men that outdo all creatures of fiction. It breathes the very stirring atmosphere of the great west, and in the description of enterprises that were the forerunners of stupendous developments.

What modern romance would dare to put into the life of its hero the seventy times seven dangers and tragedies that were the daily life of the stage guard of the old overland mail coach? What scenes more pathetic, what crimes as senseless as the body as those which were everyday occurrences on the trail and across the great American continent? The book is a story faithfully repeated, of an eye-witness, Mr. Frank A. Root, to the actual conquest of the western wilderness by intrepid men who carried the United States mail.

Between the East and the West, and had the right of way. The stage coach was the courier of the West, and it was the lifeblood of the West. The book is a story faithfully repeated, of an eye-witness, Mr. Frank A. Root, to the actual conquest of the western wilderness by intrepid men who carried the United States mail.

DEAR OLD WOMEN IN ART. By Armand Dayot. Translated from the French by H. Twitchell. In Two Volumes. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

CHIEF D'OEUVRES OF THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. Parts 14 to 17, inclusive, of that admirable serial publication have been received and are fully equal to the standard set by their predecessors. How it should be, the work is a beautiful and useful volume. It is a history of art as illustrated in the paintings and statues of women from the earliest periods of history to modern times, though the subject matter is not so general as it appears. The work is much more important than a mere catalogue of beautiful portraits. The character of the artists, their qualities, their relation to general art history, the influences which developed them and that they themselves created for others, are set forth with good discrimination and the assuredness of one thoroughly familiar with his subject.

It is a relief to turn to part 16, which opens with the arts of Sweden and Norway. Here, indeed, inspiration and vigor, both as to subject and treatment, are shown in the most typical ruggedness enters into the art of those countries. It is not always beautiful, but it is always true. It is a relief to turn to part 16, which opens with the arts of Sweden and Norway. Here, indeed, inspiration and vigor, both as to subject and treatment, are shown in the most typical ruggedness enters into the art of those countries. It is not always beautiful, but it is always true. It is a relief to turn to part 16, which opens with the arts of Sweden and Norway. Here, indeed, inspiration and vigor, both as to subject and treatment, are shown in the most typical ruggedness enters into the art of those countries. It is not always beautiful, but it is always true.

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history in Harvard University, in a series of most interesting articles just published by the Macmillan Company, discusses the "Foundations of American Foreign Policy." All the traditions that have been heretofore published in the magazines, but revised as they are and in book form they are much more impressive and make a volume well worth reading.

Prof. Hart shows that thorough mastery of American history that his position would indicate, and his views of American policy are entitled to the weight of authority. In many instances his statements will cause surprise, and in some cases, perhaps, those who be found to differ from his conclusions. Mr. Hart attempts to reassure those who raised the cry of imperialism, and who, under the administration, by contending that the policy of the United States in late years is in line with that pursued since the revolution.

The book is divided into eight chapters. I. The United States as a Nation. II. The Experience of the United States in Foreign Military Expeditions. III. Boundary Controversies and the Monroe Doctrine. IV. Cuban Diplomacy. V. Brother Jonathan's Colonies. VI. What the Founders of the United States had in mind for the future of the United States. VII. The Monroe Doctrine and the Doctrine of Permanent Interest. VIII. The future of the United States. The book is a story faithfully repeated, of an eye-witness, Mr. Frank A. Root, to the actual conquest of the western wilderness by intrepid men who carried the United States mail.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. By Albert Bushnell Hart. Professor of History in Harvard University. The Macmillan Company, publishers, New York.

commander of all the armies of the Republic. Mr. Hosmer's book is a notable one. It commends itself to scholars, students and thinkers as a clear history and exposition of the principles which are the backbone of the Republic and, as yet, not fully in possession of its own powers and capabilities. It shows the brilliant men who have made the arena for great deeds and predicts for the Mississippi valley a commercial and industrial activity unparalleled in the history of a section.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By James K. Hosmer. Illustrated. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

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THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. By Albert Bushnell Hart. Professor of History in Harvard University. The Macmillan Company, publishers, New York.

The Cassells are about to publish a posthumous work on Chinese porcelain by the famous art critic, Cosmo Monhouse, who died last spring.

Lyrics of Love, of  
Hearth and Home, of  
Field and Garden.  
By MARGARET SANGSTER.

From the Fleming H. Revell Company, of Chicago, comes "Lyrics of Love, of Hearth and Home, of Field and Garden," by Margaret Sangster. Its appearance is inviting, as it is bound in the most delicate cream and gold tints and has the faintest of cover designs to further embellish it. The pages are delicately bordered.

Mrs. Sangster's verse needs no praise to those who have known her work for years. The poems of this collection are not all new, but when they have appeared, were in those magazines that distinctively stand for the uplifting of soul life. In the volume are verses of earth and home that make us feel indeed that

"How wide so'er we roam  
We never far from home."

The latter, F. L. A. and A. D. H. Sangster, well known verses of field and garden which have been Mrs. Sangster's theme quite as often as the songs of the home. All are musical, good and wholesome, and will make the world better, inspire anew the soul to duty and honestly and the heart to the noblest of the well-doing of practical tasks.

The lyrics of love and home poems save the sweet, lovely one by which our forefathers lived and died, a religious and a patriotic sentiment. The book of poems will be deservedly popular and in the form it is presented will be one of the favorite holiday books.

LYRICS OF LOVE, OF HEARTH AND HOME, OF FIELD AND GARDEN. By Margaret E. Sangster. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago and New York.

## ORLOFF AND HIS WIFE.

Maxim Gorky's Book of Short Stories.

"Foma Gordyeff" with its terrible realism, its awful detail, its elemental strength in probing the darker recesses of the human heart, would prepare the reader of anything by Maxim Gorky for a strong and fascinating story. It is a story of the Pacific coast, the story of a man who, in the collection of short tales by the Russian novelist that accentuates the former impression of critics. Only a man who has suffered, and suffered intelligently and intensely, as has this Alexei Maximovich Peshchikov, could write so indelibly as does Maxim Gorky. Tragedy, sorrow, poverty, oppression and melancholy. In "Orloff and His Wife," these tales of the barefoot brigade, these conditions appear as strongly as in "Foma Gordyeff." The Orloff tale is typical of the others, a positively lurid narration of a drunken shoemaker and his miserable wife of their quarrels, their reconciliations, their companions and companions. When misery becomes a habit, it is a habit that is not easily broken. The story is a story of a man who, in the collection of short tales by the Russian novelist that accentuates the former impression of critics. Only a man who has suffered, and suffered intelligently and intensely, as has this Alexei Maximovich Peshchikov, could write so indelibly as does Maxim Gorky. Tragedy, sorrow, poverty, oppression and melancholy. In "Orloff and His Wife," these tales of the barefoot brigade, these conditions appear as strongly as in "Foma Gordyeff." The Orloff tale is typical of the others, a positively lurid narration of a drunken shoemaker and his miserable wife of their quarrels, their reconciliations, their companions and companions. When misery becomes a habit, it is a habit that is not easily broken. The story is a story of a man who, in the collection of short tales by the Russian novelist that accentuates the former impression of critics. Only a man who has suffered, and suffered intelligently and intensely, as has this Alexei Maximovich Peshchikov, could write so indelibly as does Maxim Gorky. Tragedy, sorrow, poverty, oppression and melancholy. In "Orloff and His Wife," these tales of the barefoot brigade, these conditions appear as strongly as in "Foma Gordyeff." The Orloff tale is typical of the others, a positively lurid narration of a drunken shoemaker and his miserable wife of their quarrels, their reconciliations, their companions and companions. When misery becomes a habit, it is a habit that is not easily broken. The story is a story of a man who, in the collection of short tales by the Russian novelist that accentuates the former impression of critics. Only a man who has suffered, and suffered intelligently and intensely, as has this Alexei Maximovich Peshchikov, could write so indelibly as does Maxim Gorky. Tragedy, sorrow, poverty, oppression and melancholy. In "Orloff and His Wife," these tales of the barefoot brigade, these conditions appear as strongly as in "Foma Gordyeff." The Orloff tale is typical of the others, a positively lurid narration of a drunken shoemaker and his miserable wife of their quarrels, their reconciliations, their companions and companions. When misery becomes a habit, it is a habit that is not easily broken. The story is a story of a man who, in the collection of short tales by the Russian novelist that accentuates the former impression of critics. Only a man who has suffered, and suffered intelligently and intensely, as has this Alexei Maximovich Peshchikov, could write so indelibly as does Maxim Gorky. Tragedy, sorrow, poverty, oppression and melancholy. In "Orloff and His Wife," these tales of the barefoot brigade, these conditions appear as strongly as in "Foma Gordyeff." The Orloff tale is typical of the others, a positively lurid narration of a drunken shoemaker and his miserable wife of their quarrels, their reconciliations, their companions and companions. When misery becomes a habit, it is a habit that is not easily broken. The story















# KENTUCKY TOWN TALK.

## LEXINGTON.

THE first car to be run over the interurban electric line cannot be given as a New Year's present to the people of Lexington and Georgetown. It had at first been hoped to open the Georgetown-Lexington line in time for the Christmas trade, but several things interfered and rendered it impossible. Still other delays have arisen, and the proposed line cannot begin operations for weeks. The delay in the arrival of iron for the track was an original cause which rendered the early completion of the track impossible, and following that came the demand of the Cincinnati Southern railroad officials that the interurban line cross their tracks overhead and not by grade crossing. The matter went to the Railroad Commission, and they decided that the bridge was a necessity. The electric line people will therefore construct an \$8,000 steel bridge, and bids for its erection will be opened shortly after the first of the year.

The recent cold snap has also been a great cause of delay, and the work of construction is now being resumed for the first time in ten days. The interurban track is gradually approaching Scott county, and the poles for the trolley wires are close in the rear of the track construction gang.

Speculation among farmers in this county is rife on the question of what the introduction of interurban roads in a network throughout the country will mean in increased value to farm land. The value has been appreciated, for none of the roads has yet had to pay for the right of way in Fayette county. The Georgetown-Lexington road did not pay one cent for the right of way between this city and the Scott county capital, and numerous promises of right of way have been tendered the officers of the Bluegrass Traction Company. Consolidated, which proposes to connect Lexington with the surrounding towns by a network of electric lines. Farmers are beginning to think that they have struck the new era, and if present plans are carried out all the comforts of town life will be theirs. The Bluegrass Consolidated Company does not propose to operate an electric line merely. The franchise covers a wide range of objects, and among other things it is proposed to put electric lights in houses along the line and to furnish power for running farms, machinery, wherever that is practicable. The franchise gives the company the right to operate an ice manufactory, a gas plant, a waterworks system, as well as to furnish power and light and operate electric lines.

The telephone has already worked a revolution in country life in Fayette county. On account of the sharp competition between the two companies county rates have been reduced, and now almost every farmhouse is connected with one or the other of the two lines. The Fiscal Court is taking a hand in the telephone war, and it threatens to become an important factor. The old telephone company has a franchise to construct lines on the old Frankfort pike, but on no other pike in the county. The company applied to the Fiscal Court some months ago for a franchise, which was refused unless the company would agree to lower its rates to ten-year contract similar to that made by the Fayette Telephone Company, agreeing not to raise the rate above a certain figure. This the company refused to do, and in consequence it has been refused the right to erect lines on any other pikes than those now occupied. The poles are placed on a large number of the Fayette county roads, and as a preliminary measure to any action the Fiscal Court may take in the matter the company is rapidly obtaining permission from the holders of the property along the pikes to place their poles inside the fences.

With the approach of the meeting of the State Legislature the needs of the various State institutions located here are becoming a topic of conversation. The Kentucky State College will make but small demands for a State appropriation, asking only \$30,000 to be used in completing the proposed girls' dormitory along the lines adopted by the Building Committee of the college. The original appropriation for the purpose was found inadequate, as a site had to be purchased and the Board of Trustees thought it advisable to wait until the next Legislature and make an appeal for additional money rather than construct a small building, inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed. It is thought that at least \$100,000 will be needed for the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. This is needed not only for the erection of additional buildings for the care of patients, but the entire plumbing system of the older buildings needs overhauling, and a modern plumbing system should be installed. Dr. Redwine and Dr. Wiley, who preceded him, are alike in their condemnation of the present system, which is anything but sanitary.

The needs of the State Reform School are just as pressing. The cottages for the accommodation of the inmates have never been erected. The boys are occupying a portion of the manual training school for a dormitory, while the girls make use of the farmhouse, which was purchased about a year ago for the purpose. In the white boys' cottage there are more little fellows than the building was designed to accommodate, and many applications are turned down daily on account of the lack of accommodations. The trustees of the school will ask for an appropriation of \$100,000, and it is thought that the bill will have a good friend in Gov. Beckham, who was a visitor at the school some weeks ago and saw the conditions.

## OWENTON.

W. P. SVOPE, of this city, bears the distinction of being the only old county official who will be sworn into an office January 5, 1902. At that time he will have finished his third term as County Clerk, and will then step across the hall in the courthouse and assume the duties of Sheriff of Owen county. It is considered a rare honor in this county to hold four consecutive terms of office. Especially is this true in the County Clerk's office. This and the Sheriff's office always call forth the best champions of the Democratic party in the primaries, and from the time of the first bugle call until late in the eventful day the hills and plains of "Sweet Owen" ring with the discordant sounds of battle. But Mr. Svope is no mean antagonist, and when it comes to a political fight in Owen county he has all the skill of a champion. He has made the County Clerk the county has ever had. His friends are legion, and he will begin his duties as Sheriff with the best wishes of his friends and the full assurance of the hearty support of the citizens of Owen county.

The new bank building now in construction will be the handsomest one in Northern Kentucky. It occupies one of the best business corners of the city and in design of construction and material used is far superior to the State, G. W. Rawl & Son, of Cincinnati, are the architects, and when finished the building will be a monument to their skill and proficiency in their chosen work. The basement is nearing completion, and the heavy steel girders are in place ready for the first story. Besides the bank rooms proper, the first floor will have a large storeroom and offices. The second floor will be arranged for offices. The building will be furnished with steam heat and probably electric lights. It will be known as the "People's Bank," and will have a capital stock of \$50,000.

In the current issue of the News-Herald the announcement was made of the probable candidacy of Charles Strother to succeed the Hon. South Trimble in Congress. It is not known whether the announcement was authorized by Mr. Strother or his friends, but it is likely in the case. It will complicate matters considerably in 1903. Owen county has been loyal to Mr. Trimble, but of course he could not expect to secure its seventeen votes or any part of them against an Owen county candidate. The influence of the county was exerted to its fullest capacity in 1900 to secure Mr. Trimble the nomination at that time. Without that influence he could not have been nominated. With Owen county tied to a home man, with Fayette following the colors, John R. Allen, with Moody, of Henry, Julian, of Franklin, probably LaSalle of Oldham, and congressional timber still growing in the district it looks as if the old seventh is out for a lively scramble one year hence. Mr. Strother is a brother of Mr. John Strother, of Louisville, is one of the leading attorneys at the Owen bar and is a cultured, Christian gentleman.

## LANCASTER.

THIS city has always been distinguished for its many musicians, both amateur and professional. Back in its early history, when other towns had scarcely emerged from the frontier state, Lancaster had its band of gifted musicians, and was led by one John Wilson. The instruments of that early time were clarinets, E-flat bugles, A-flat cornet, piccolo, flute, French horns, trombone and euphonium. Lancaster still sustains its musical reputation, and now has a well-drilled orchestra of the following parts: T. B. Long, director and first violin; Misses Nell Johnston, first violin; Frances Collier, first violin; Willie Belle Burnside, second violin; Mary Gill, violin; W. B. West, bass; J. E. Storms, first cornet; O. W. Shugars, second cornet; L. L. Landrum, trombone; J. H. Kinnaird, bass; Miss Grace Kinnaird, piano.

Although the docking of horses continues to be somewhat the style, notwithstanding the disapproval of President Roosevelt, yet a docked cow is certainly something of an innovation. Mr. John Anderson, a farmer living within two miles of this city, had the misfortune a few nights since to have a valuable cow to lose from a later appendage by the voracious attack of a mad dog. The cow will not be used for some time for fear of hydrophobia.

To be a Garrard citizen, either by birth or adoption, seems in some way to be an assurance of fame and success. W. C. Wherritt, now of New Orleans, but a native Lancastrian, and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wherritt, of this city, has recently received a richly deserved promotion from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to whom he has given a long and faithful service. He is now formally installed as the soliciting freight agent of the L. and N. at New Orleans, succeeding J. A. Ridgely, now in Chicago as general agent. Mr. Wherritt's leave taking from the outward freight depot was made the occasion of a pretty demonstration of the esteem in which he was held by the men there. He was extremely popular with all the employees, and when it became known that he was about to be promoted a movement was begun to present him some testimonial to his popularity. The clerks got together and purchased a handsome gold-headed umbrella, and the plate upon it was engraved with the following inscription: "Louisville and Nashville Clerks, Outward Office, W. C. Wherritt."

The social features of the holidays were enhanced by a hop given at the Opera-house by the friends of the Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Beazley entertained last Friday evening in honor of a bridal couple, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Beazley, of Nashville Railroad Company, to whom the New Year's eve at the Mason Hotel by Messrs. Tribble and Simpson to the Junior social set.

This city and vicinity have had the usual round of Christmas festivities—gayly-garlanded Christmas trees and the happy exchange of holiday greetings and Christmas gifts galore. A handsome tree was decorated at the Christian church for the benefit of the Junior members of the Sunday-school on Tuesday afternoon. The Methodist entertainment for the juveniles in the same way Christmas eve.

The City Council, under its new regime, will meet on the first Monday night of the new year. The old board is retained.



W. O. DUNLAP.

With the exception of the newly-elected members, E. W. Morrow, J. C. Thompson and Capt. William Herndon, whose installation will be part of the evening's programme, as there will be an election of city officials, it goes without saying the meeting will be of more interest than usual.

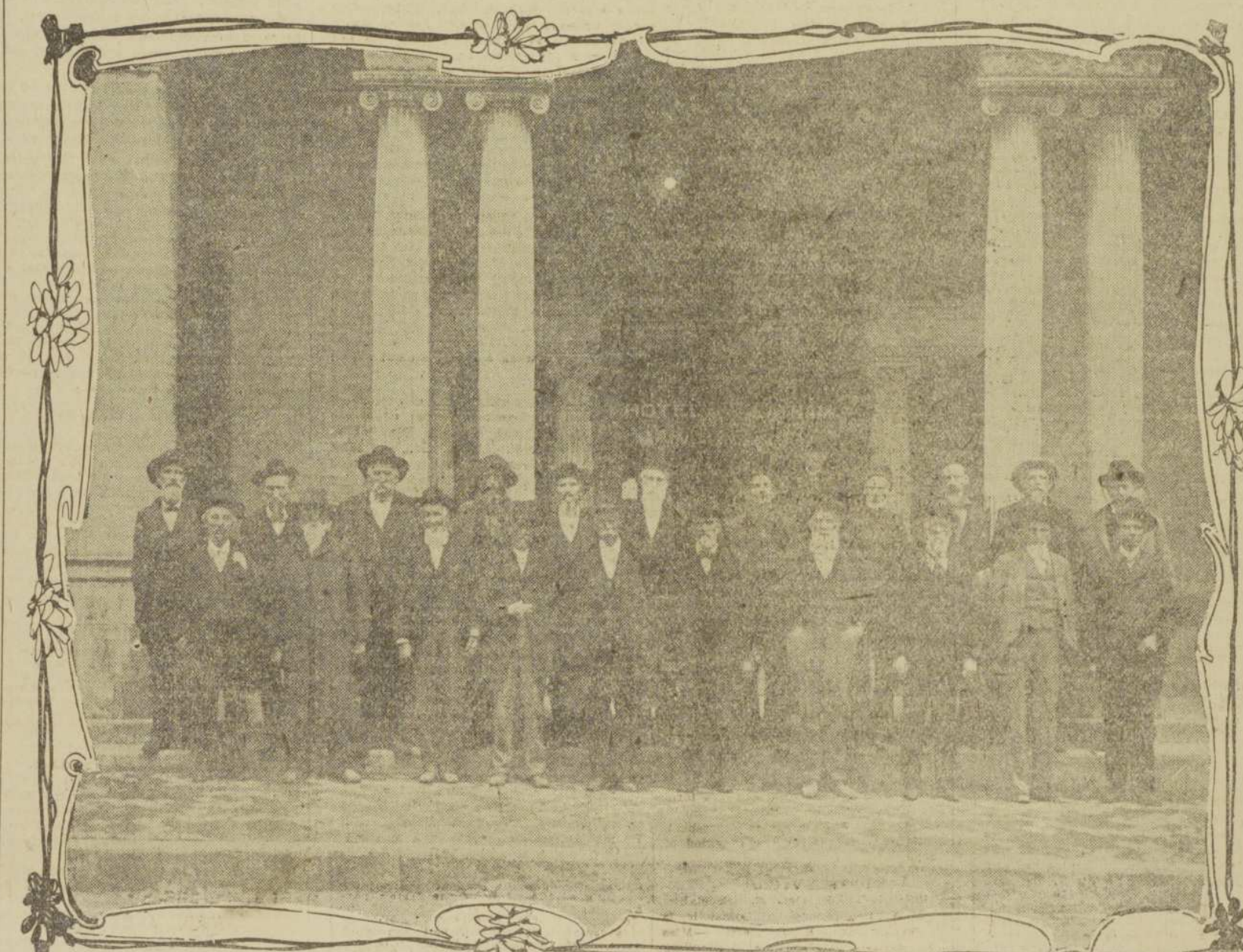
Mrs. B. F. Walter, of this city, has received a Christmas box from her son, William O. Dunlap, who belongs to the United States army, and is now stationed at Fort Wright, near Spokane, Wash., but until recently was located at Fort

Egbert, near Dawson City, Alaska. Among the mementoes were included four be-trimmed and heavily-headed moccasins, knives with handles made of seal and walrus tusks, and many other curious Indian relics and souvenirs. Mr. Dunlap was for over two years in the Klondike region, and seemed to enjoy life in that faraway clime. The lowest register of the thermometer during his Alaskan sojourn was 75 below zero, and the snow measured from two to ten feet. He inclosed a picture of himself and a comrade clothed in bearskin and immersed snowshoes, taken just after a return from a hunt where forty-two caribou were killed. Mr. Dunlap also forwarded to his mother a tin can preserved among his collection of keepsakes a scrap of oil silk, a souvenir piece of a balloon used at Sankago, shipped to Fort Meyer after the Spanish-American War, and divided as mementoes among the soldiers. He also forwarded the

a young man who is rapidly rising in the railroad world, and is receiving just recognition for ability and faithfulness. He has recently been promoted to the position of general Western agent for the "Laredo," or the Mexican National railroad, with headquarters at Chicago. He is at present spending the holidays in Danville with his sister, Mrs. Jerry Sandidge.

Great interest was taken in the Elks' Christmas tree, given last night at the opera-house. The event was looked forward to with eager anticipation by many children who otherwise would have passed the Christmas tree season festivity, as the Christmas tree was a new thing in Danville. It was to provide for these little ones that the Christmas tree idea was originated and put into execution. Mr. A. S. Robertson was one of the most active workers in the cause, and to him is due much of the credit for its success.

## REUNION OF COMPANY G, SEVENTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.



An event of much interest was the recent reunion in Hopkinsville of the surviving comrades of Company G, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry. County Judge Polk Gansler was the host of the occasion, and a sumptuous dinner was spread at the Hotel Latham. Twenty-three of the veterans were present, and they spent

Alaskan Forum, a weekly newspaper the size of a sheet of note paper, and published at the rate of \$12 per annum. Mr. Dunlap, who is the grandson of the late Congressman George W. Dunlap, will not receive his discharge till May, 1902.

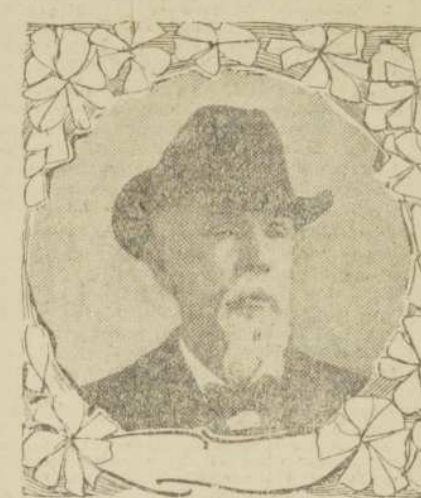
A young woman of this vicinity is said to have patented a unique and artistic arrangement for attaching a spoon to a teacup. An application and model have been

Many persons not members of the order interested themselves in the undertaking, and contributed liberally both in money and personal assistance. Miss Ella Barker was one of the most enthusiastic workers, and was assisted by a number of Danville women who volunteered for the service of decorating the hall and arranging the presents for distribution. A short elocutionary and musical programme lent variety to the entertainment.

The Junction City Oil Company has reached a depth of 1,500 feet in its test well, near the town, with no indications of oil. It is the intention of the promoters to bore to a depth of 1,700 feet. The company will sink a number of wells at points in the territory before finally abandoning it. According to the State Geologist, however, the limestone strata is 1,800 feet thick at Junction City, so that many contend that a well less than 2,000 or 2,500 feet in depth is not a fair test.

Mr. W. H. Watson is the inventor and patentee of the Watson surfacing and

## MAYOR AND CITY ATTORNEY OF MAYFIELD.



A. J. WATTS, Mayor.

A. J. Watts was born August 23, 1837, in Lincoln, Mo. He came to Graves county, Ky., when a small boy. He lived on a farm forty-five years and then came to Mayfield, where he has since resided. He was elected Mayor of Mayfield in 1897 and was re-elected for another term at the late election. He is a Democrat and makes a good Mayor.

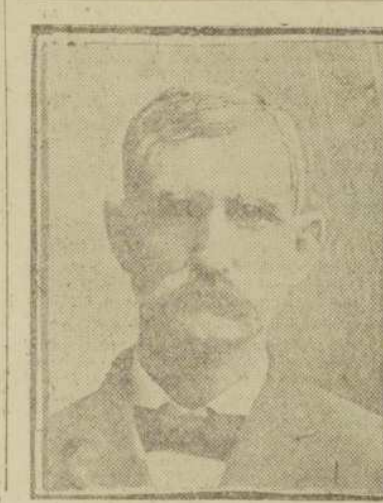
track-laying blocks, which have been recently tested with great success by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The device has proven so serviceable that an order for a limited number of the machine has been placed with Mr. Watson on the recommendation of the road employees. Mr. Watson will manufacture the machines here.

It is very probable that Mr. M. A. Ruggles will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney two years hence. Mr. Ruggles is a good young lawyer, and was born in Lewis county. He is located in Henderson a few years ago said practiced law in partnership with A. O. Stanley until his return to Mayville last summer on account of his health. Mr. Ruggles does not consider actively getting into politics, but his friends are talking him up, and urging him to make the race. Judge Harbison will likely stand for re-election, but if for any reason he should not want to be Circuit Judge any longer County Judge Newell and former Judge Painter may be willing to come out as candidates for Circuit Judge. There are

W. Gault and Henry Shea, of the Board of County Election Commissioners, in which he asked the court to order them to sign his certificate of election as a member of the Board of Education. Two years ago Mr. P. Y. Nesbitt was elected to this office for a period of four years. Mr. Nesbitt had no opposition, and there was never any question about his title to the office. All of the elections in Mayfield for School Trustees since 1902 have been by secret ballot except this year, when the Trustees were elected by viva voce vote. Mr. Dally announced himself for election to the office on the Board of Education, held by Mr. Nesbitt, and had his name so entered upon the poll books. It is said that Mr. Nesbitt did not know that Mr. Dally was running for his place, until the County Election Commissioners commenced to count the vote. Anyway, Mr. Dally only received a small, scattered vote. The Sheriff signed Mr. Dally's certificate, but the two other Commissioners refused to sign on the ground that there was no vacancy in the office at this election. The Election Commission-

phone privileges over the public highways, and the matter has been much discussed.

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W. C. DALLY.

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RICHMOND.

THE effort to organize a Young Men's Christian Association in this county is meeting with great success. At the recent convention it was decided to raise \$1,500 for the purpose of establishing the association. The committee, with a few days' canvass, has raised nearly the whole of the required amount. A suitable building will be chosen by the committee in a few days, and will be leased for the association.

Six years ago Mrs. Florida H. Parham, a prominent woman of this city, was admitted to the bar, and at that time there was but one other lawyer of her sex in the State. She has from the first enjoyed a lucrative practice, and has held her own with the best lawyers of the Madison bar. Recently, in the appeal of an important case, involving a large amount, she represented the appellant. The Kentucky Court of Appeals, in deciding the case, stated: "The brief presented covers the case, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed. This is probably the only case where a woman, by her own efforts and briefing under the law, ever secured a reversal."

Sheriff H. H. Colyer, whose term expires December 31, has made a record that any man might well be proud of. In the four years he has served he has run down more evil-doers outside of the State than any other man has ever done in Madison county, and probably more than any other Sheriff in the State. During the past three months he has brought back three men—one from California, one from North Carolina and one from Mississippi—all of whom had eluded the officers for many years. A fourth, who has been wanted here for five years on a charge of the lower court was reversed, was brought in before Mr. Colyer's term expires. In the two terms that Mr. Colyer has served he has never won a badge of office, nor has he ever been in a pistol. He was chairman of the Democratic Committee during the recent campaign, and largely through his efforts the vote of the county was changed from a Repub-

lican majority of forty-two last year to a Democratic majority of 450.

## PADUCAH.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—James Collins retired from the office of City Marshal this month. During his term of eight years he made the city one of the best Marshals it ever had. He has been instrumental in running down many criminals, some of whom were the most notorious in the country. He has a big heart, and lost many dollars going bonds for persons arrested he hated to see locked up. Despite his losses Marshal Collins has accumulated a small fortune. He owns one of the leading grocery establishments in the city and has considerable property. It is rumored that he will be a candidate for Chief of Police when the city enters the second class.

It now looks as if there will be no opposition in the Council to the city going into the second class in January. A committee has been appointed to ascertain the THE RETIRING CITY MARSHAL OF PADUCAH.



JAMES COLLINS.

cost, and although it has not yet reported, outside information has it that the cost will be more than the city can afford to pay at the present time, and the city is without funds. The old Council made many preparations for the city to go into the second class, and the majority of the people, judging from expressions, favor it.

A trust company with \$100,000 capital stock, is being organized to begin business about January 15. Those at the head of the movement are: E. W. Smith, T. J. Smith, G. B. Robinson, J. H. Friedman, W. F. Paxton, Robert L. Reeves, H. A. Pettey, C. E. Jennings and Ham Loving. Nearly all of these men will be directors in the company. Mr. Smith will be president, Mr. Jennings vice president, Mr. Loving secretary. Efforts are now being made to buy a Broadway building for the company, and the office of the company, in order that it may establish its safety vaults permanently in a house of its own.

LAWYER WHO WANTS TO BE A MINISTER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—J. Henning Nelms, the lawyer now engaged in trying to clear himself of charges against his character, in order that he may become a minister in the Episcopal church at Wilmington, Del., and who stood trial at Christ's church Cathedral here last week before the Rev. Leigh Coleman, bishop of Delaware, is a Virginian. He is about thirty-eight years old and came here about twelve years ago and began the practice of law. He was a member of the bar, and earned much strife among the lawyers of the city. He interested himself in a number of enterprises, among which were the investment companies that are just now receiving the attention of the United States postal authorities. Nelms left here some three years ago, going to Baltimore, where he distinguished himself by drafting investment company plans, which were acceptable to the Post-office Department. He is a handsome man of tall, slender stature with a mild blue eye and silvery voice. The trial here, beginning in the morning, was continued until after midnight. The charges were lodged by a

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Yuan Shi Kai's Advice. Shanghai, Dec. 28.—A report has been received here to the effect that Yuan Shi Kai, Governor of Chi Li province, has advised the Chinese court to remain at Pao-Ting Fu until the Ministers of the foreign Powers to China consent to restore Tien Tsin to Chinese control.



A Face-to-Face Talk

about our business, and your business with our business. Labor is the principal item of expense in manufacturing blank books. A blank book factory with machinery that is slightly out of date is compelled to spend from two to four times as much for labor on a book as would be necessary in the factory equipped with modern machinery. Our plant is large and complete. We have the latest and best machinery for the manufacture of blank books. Our workmen are experienced specialists—each man in a department knows his trade thoroughly. Our system is such that we manufacture our books without loss of time or material. These points interest you, because they mean that we can make your books at the lowest possible cost. If your order comes to us it will be filled promptly and properly, and you will pay less for it than if you sent it to a manufacturer not equipped as we are. Let us give you estimates on any books you need. Or any printing or lithographing you require.

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO. Green Street, near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

member of the local church, of which Nelms had been a member while here. T. T. Forman appeared as counsel for Nelms and made a strong fight against the ac-



J. HENNING NELMS.

cusations. What the result of the trial will be is not known, as both Nelms and Bishop Coleman returned home, refusing to discuss the subject.

## ANOTHER IRON FURNACE WRECKED BY EXPLOSION.

Three Men Were Burned To Death and Another Was Fatally Injured By Jumping.

Sharpsville, Pa., Dec. 27.—An explosion at the old Sharpsville furnace about 7 o'clock this morning wrecked the furnace plant and killed three men. Another workman was probably fatally injured.

The dead are Martin Clary, Howard Dickson and James Bartlett.

James Donnelly was badly injured. The men were working at the top of the furnace when the explosion occurred, and Clary, Dickson and Bartlett were burned to death. Their bodies were recovered at 9 o'clock. Donnelly was injured by jumping.

The cause of the explosion is not known. No estimate has been made as yet of the loss.

## NEXT COLLECTOR WILL BE A WHITE MAN.

Appeals of Prominent Citizens of Savannah Thought To Have Had the Desired Effect.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—It appears to be pretty certain that the next Collector of the Port to succeed J. H. Deveaux, the present colored Collector, will be a prominent white citizen. In fact, the next Collector of this port has practically been named. It has been known for some time that prominent men in Georgia had addressed President Roosevelt upon the advisability of making a first-class appointment for the position, and this advice appears to have borne fruit. In many respects this is considered the first Federal appointment in dignity and emoluments in the State.

## DETERMINED TO END HER LIFE.

Fire, Razor and a Double-barreled Shotgun Were Used By a Missouri Woman.

Palmira, Mo., Dec. 27.—Mrs. J. B. Ragar, wife of a prominent farmer, living near Philadelphia, a little village in the western part of this county, committed suicide.

While alone in the house she entered a bedroom, locked the door, and, after saturating the carpet with coal oil, set fire to it. Then she lay down near the fire, having first laid a double-barreled shotgun, cocked, within reach, and cut her throat from ear to ear with her son's razor.

Neighbors reached the farm in time to save the house.

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good advance and profit-taking will be in evidence on sharp rallies.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.)

The president of one of the principal banks in New York, in discussing today the prospects for next year, said: "There is no question as to continued prosperity during the next twelve months. All of the factories and mills, or rather all of those which I am familiar with, will add up to a very good country year. I cannot promise as to the succeeding year, but I am certain that 1902 will be an even better year for trade, for commerce and for all things which lead to the general prosperity of the people than the present year has been." This is the view of practically every market which is a probability. The authorities as to next year's probability, the railroad officials, in particular, believe the year will make very favorable comparison so far as earnings are concerned with the present year. The improvements which have been made in the physical condition of the properties and the equipment with which the great railroad road systems are now provided insure a constantly diminishing ratio of expenses to earnings and a consequent increase in net receipts available to dividends.—(New York Commercial.)

Said an officer of the Republic Iron and Steel Company: "We are closing the most even year in every particular the iron and steel trade ever experienced, and are again looking upon another year of unprecedented prosperity. The Republic Company has gathered itself together after a fierce struggle with adverse conditions and is today a much stronger. This will be shown to a letter when our statement of earnings for the first half of the current year is issued. In January, 1902, the figures already at hand are gratifying in every sense. We now hope to have the report ready before January 15th."

Hocking Valley was again conspicuous by reason of its activity. The movement was easily to-day from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. The recent advance in this stock is said to have been largely on commission-house buying, some of which has been of a semi-investing character. Talk on the property runs mainly on the large earnings and on the possible retirement of the property. The stock is at a distant future. It is also said that the common dividend will be advanced to a 4 per cent. basis at the next meeting. This would place the stock at a similar dividend to that of the next increase would apply to both equally. If the management could see its way to pay 6 per cent. on both the common and preferred, upon the common stock, it could afford to reduce the preferred stock to a convertible 4 per cent. debenture sold to holders of common stock at par. With the stock at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, a 5 per cent. debenture could not be sold at par. Reports are very persistent that some of the stock is being contemplated for execution before very long.

## STOCKS AND BONDS.

**New York Stock Exchange.**  
New York, Dec. 27.—Money on call firm at 6 1/2 per cent.; closed off at 8; prime mercantile paper 50 to 55; sterling exchange irregular, with actual business at 100 to 105; gold 85 1/2; for demand and at 85 1/2 to 85 3/4; for 60 days; for 90 days; for 120 days; for 180 days; for 240 days; for 360 days; for 540 days; for 720 days; for 900 days; for 1080 days; for 1260 days; for 1440 days; for 1620 days; for 1800 days; for 1980 days; for 2160 days; for 2340 days; for 2520 days; for 2700 days; for 2880 days; for 3060 days; for 3240 days; for 3420 days; for 3600 days; for 3780 days; for 3960 days; for 4140 days; for 4320 days; for 4500 days; for 4680 days; for 4860 days; for 5040 days; for 5220 days; for 5400 days; for 5580 days; for 5760 days; for 5940 days; for 6120 days; for 6300 days; for 6480 days; for 6660 days; for 6840 days; for 7020 days; for 7200 days; for 7380 days; for 7560 days; for 7740 days; for 7920 days; for 8100 days; for 8280 days; for 8460 days; for 8640 days; for 8820 days; 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